PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,742.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th June	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	...	
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	...	
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	...	
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	...	
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	...	
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	...	

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Beggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR..	3,400	Burmeister	10th June
KANZLER ...	3,000	Allrich	21st June
* PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	2nd July

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th May, 1909.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	...	...	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall				Augt. 2
B. C. City of Benares	June 28	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	..	..	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr 25	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
B. C. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld BRIDPORT.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon 14th June	noon.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 10th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri.11th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 14th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,160 tons, sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
7th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Oliunak	1st July 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Oliunak	1st Sept. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badessich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,381	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillihuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6338	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6338	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez ...	385
Bombay to Portsaid ...	418
Bombay to Marseilles ...	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent ...	653
Bombay to New York ...	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ...	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak);	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*,
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.),
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON.
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET., BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI, of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT. Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA. C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

				Weight per cent. lb.	oz.	Per box. Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of	25	...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	"	50	...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	"	25	...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	"	25	...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	"	50	...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.							
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of	25	...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	"	25	...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	"	25	...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	"	50	...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	"	50	...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.							
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of	25	...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	"	50	...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	"	25	...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.							
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of	50	...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	"	50	...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	"	25	...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.							
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of	50	...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	"	50	...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.							
Alicantes ...	In boxes of	25	...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	"	25	...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	"	50	...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	"	25	...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	"	25	...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	"	50	...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.							
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of	25	...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	"	50	...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	" 50 ...	"	3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	" 50 ...	"	3	4
Rarezas	" 50 ...	"	3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	" 50 ...	"	4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	" 50 ...	"	5	0
Las Hermanas Mexican	" 50 ...	"	5	4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	" 50 ...	"	5	8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	" 50 ...	"	6	0
El Sol, Imperiales	" 25 ...	"	4	0
La Bolsa Superiores	" 25 ...	"	4	8
Primissima, Exceptionales ...	" 50 ...	"	7	0

EL ALICANTO.

Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of 50 ...	Rs.	12	0
Vera, Flor Fina "	" 25 ...	"	6	8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	" 25 ...	"	4	0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,
Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT **BLOTTING**

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonda Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager*.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT;' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Opening of the Muttra-Hindaun City Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway for Goods Traffic.

On and from the 15th June, 1909, the following stations on the Muttra-Hindaun City Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC:—

MUTTRA JUNCTION.	BASERI.
JAJANPATTI.	BAYANA.
BHARATPUR.	HINDAUN CITY.

The Rules and Rates relating to Goods Traffic and the classification of Goods will be the same as on the Nagda-Kotah Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

Further particulars as to Rates, Rules, etc., can be obtained on application to any of the Station Masters on this Company's System.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st June, 1909.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Institute, on TUESDAY, the 8th June, 1909, at 6-15 P. M.

A full attendance is hoped for.

By Order,
T. W. G. QUANBROUGH,
Assistant Secretary and Chief Librarian.

SCOTTISH ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have, THIS DAY, been APPOINTED AGENTS, of the above Company.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.
Bombay, 1st June, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.
ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
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(London).

DR. LAZARUS'S

SPLEEN PILLS

Have cured thousands of cases of enlarged Spleen

FULL DIRECTIONS GIVEN IN WRAPPER

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. Lazarus & Co., Medical Hall, Benares.

In bottles, at Rs. 1-4 each; box and packing, 2 as

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Med. Estabt., writes:—"You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, etc. In all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed.— Jalna, Deccan.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal,
They are the acme of comfort and very strong,
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 13th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the up-platform lines, just opposite the Grant Road Station, the very valuable and artistic latest design household furniture, such as telescopic large and small dining tables, real Morocco lined arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, meatsafe, Ice box, marble top chipandale table and teapoys, fan design tepestry lined drawing-room suites in 10 pieces, one bric-a-brac sofa with centre mirror to match, marble top hall chiffonniers and ornamental cabinets, Curzon seats' and ladies' low and easy chairs, revolving and plain top office tables, office and billiard benches, fancy tile-top teapoys and Jardineers, plate glass book cases, mahoganised double bedsteads, made to order, mirror back wardrobe and almirahs, marble top dressing and washand tables, also open carved furniture, large and small velvet piled hall carpets, kerosene oil Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, curtains, one first rate mahogany solid brass frame upright grand cottage piano by Bluthner imported by Rose & Co., garden plants, medical instruments, microscopes, one full size enlarging camera, old Chinese flower vases and jar, gas and electric fittings of the Bungalow, gramophone, 2 Jost's typewriters, one Singer's nearly new sewing machine, (one Elaborately blackwood richly carved "Zoonda" almirah separated into 5 pieces, good for England or the Museum), etc., etc., the property of a deceased Lady.

Also a consignment of 400 cases of superior well known makers' paint of all sorts of different colours.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

COLLETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th June, 1909.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET,	TELEGRAMS,
KEYMER, LONDON.	LONDON.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opp. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ACCOMMODATION for three PAYING GUESTS during Poona Season or Longer, References exchanged Apply Box No. 1759, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application. to "A. B. C.", C/o. this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., as Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 465, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 464 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave, Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c. TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Building. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET PORTION of a FLAT, in the Fort, Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 1736, care of this Paper.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 9, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... „ 15,500 000
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..................	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..................	„ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 700,000
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Bombay,
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Colombo,
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Nairobi,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48. Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture. which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated. since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities. and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

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BLEND
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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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"STANDARD"
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EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...	£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
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THE
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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON." impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from	1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	5 per cent.	„	27th May.
Bank of Bombay...	5 per cent.	„	3rd June.
Bank of Madras ...	7 per cent.	„	2nd June.

Money :—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is Rs. 40 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market kept unchanged at previous quotations at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic Transfer, 1/4 on Demand, and 1s. 4 5/32d. to 1s 4 1/8d. for credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steadier in sympathy with the rise in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d to 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 94-4 for cash as well as the settlement, at which it kept unchanged throughout the day. The business done has been very trifling. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94-5 and 94-4, buyers, for cash and delivery forward within a month, respectively.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·4	Steady
1st Settlement ...	„ 94·4	

Bullion:—

Silver in London advanced 1-8d. on Saturday last in ready as well as forward delivery in 2 months, the quotations being respectively, 24 1-2 and 24 7-16. The closing tone was steady. The rise was caused by the buying orders from India. The rate in New York was 1/4 cent higher at 53 1-4. Our local market opened at 64-9, ex-duty, for June settlement, rose to 64-11, reacted to 64-0, but rallied to 64-5, at which it closes unsettled. The July settlement kept Rs. 1-4 lower. Ready bars were sold at the rate ruling for the first settlement.

Bar gold closes as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	64	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Ready cotton is steady and unchanged with a moderate enquiry chiefly by mills. New Crop rates are again steadier and about Rs. 2, higher, and there is rather more demand.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	265	June.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	251	Ready
Good Westerns	242	July.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	260	„
Good M. G. Coompta ...	263	„
NEW CROP.		
Fine M. G. Broach	263	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	255	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	226-7	Jan. „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	211	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	218	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals	209	„ „
F. G. M. G. Bengal	193	„ „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing and we quote—

Ready	Rs.	8	0	0	B. T.
September	„	8	9	0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet and easier with only a small demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	1	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7	12	0	
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7	10	0	
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	„	7	12	6	R. T.

Poppyseed :—

June-July	Rs.	10	4	6	

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32	8	0	
June-July	Rs.	6	8	0	R. T.

Tone,—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	8	0	

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6	3	0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT.—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6	2	0	R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	„	6	6	0	
Soft Red	„	41	8	0	per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,470	
India	75 1-2	
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2	
Mills :—		
Crescent	105	
Kohinoor...	757 1-2	July
Manockji Petit	3,222 1-2	„
Standard...	1,220	„
Presses :—		
Indian Cotton	127 1-2	
New Berar	490	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co	132	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	148	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	356	
Central India Mining	280	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,135	
Delhi Flour Mill	120	
Treacher and Co...	629	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	590	
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th May, 1909, as compared with the statement of 5th June 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 29 Rs.	June 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,24,947	39,66,422
Public Deposits at Branches	65,95,814	65,01,871
Other Deposits	787,08,705	7,90,70,613
Post Bills	23,231	23,197
Sundries	26,67,099	27,77,434
Rs....	11,21,19,796	11,24,39,537
ASSETS.		
Government Securities......	1,62,16,763	1,42,27,671
Other authorised Securities.	13,81,605	14,81,490
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,96,27,169	1,90,56,943
Loans do. do.	2,60,38,212	2,52,84,403
Bills discounted and purchased	1,62,79,221	1,57,08,918
Dead Stock	3,14,185	3,14,622
Stamps	5,815	5,261
Bullion	6,09,940	5,98,262
Balances with other Banks.	13,36,211	14,51,316
Sundries.....................	5,22,162	5,68,546
Cash	2,97,89,013	3,37,92,005
	11,21,19,796	11,24,39,537

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

DONALD—May 31, at Nathia Galli, the wife of J. S. Donald, Resident in Waziristan, of a son.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets 7h. 15m. ; High water 1-43m., 2-36a. ; Low water, 7-30m., 8-44a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Maxim : "No two things differ more than hurry and despatch."—COLTON.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 11th, 8h. 12-6m. a.m. ; New Moon, 18th, 4h. 58-3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12-8m. a.m. ; in Perigee, 12th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 25th, 5.2h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 9.—Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. ; High water, 2-34m. : 3-23a. ; Low water, 8-17m. ; 9-42a.

Thursday, June 10.—Ordinary General Meeting of the Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 4-10. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 15m, High water, 3-33m., 4-17a. Low water, 9-13m., 10-53a.

Friday, June 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 4-42m., 5-17a.; Low water, 10-22m.

Sunday, June 13.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 7-24m., 7-24a.; Low water, 1-3m., 1-13a.

Monday, June 14.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an elective trustee of the Port, 10-30 to 4 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 8-34m., 8-21a.; Low water, 1-54m., 2-20a.

Tuesday, June 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 9-33m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-41m., 3-20a.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARANI.—Her Highness the Maharani of Dhar arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and has put up in a bungalow in Warden Road.

THE ANJUMAN HIMAYAT TALIM ANGREZI.—The Hon'ble S. Sadik Ali, Vazir of Khairpur State, has accepted the patronship of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi of Bombay.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 720, of whom 523 were males and 197 females.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT, BOMBAY.—The Court opened yesterday after the vacation and the Vakils appeared for the first time in their new gowns as required by the recent order of the High Court.

ACCIDENT TO A HORSE TRAINER.—A large number of horses which had been brought to Bombay from Australia, were being landed on Sunday, and Mr. Carty, a trainer, was supervising the landing. He accidentally fell down the ship's hold, to a depth of about 25 feet. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he is detained for treatment. His injuries are not considered to be of a serious nature.

THE LATE MR. CURSONDAS CHHABILDAS.—A portrait of Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas, late Third Presidency Magistrate, who died on 22nd February 1907 after six years' service on the Bench, was hung last week in the Esplanade Police Court. The portrait, which cost Rs. 1,200, was subscribed for by the legal gentlemen practising in the Bombay Police Courts.

FATAL TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—On the 2nd instant, a Hindu child of two years attempted to go across the Girgaum Road. A tramcar was coming at the time and the driver stopped the car. The child crossed one line safely, but while it was crossing the other line another tramcar came up from the opposite direction, and knocked it down. It was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it died on Sunday. The police ordered the disposal of the body.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day (weather permitting) :—

March	Territorial........	Blankenberg
Overture........	Zampa................	Herold
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy ...	Rampezotti
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan
Entr' Acte........	The Polar Star	Sousa
Two-step	Bustlin' Billy...........	Karl Kaps

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day (weather permitting) :—

March	Pomp and Circumstance..............	Elger
Overture	The Bronze Horse...	Auber
Valse Concert ...	Elfantanz	Lehar
Selection............	Iolanthe...............	Sullivan
Valse Tzigane ...	Facination	Marebith
Galop	Odious Freuden	Latann

BAND AT COLABA POINT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, at 6-30 p. m. to-day:—

March............	Wellington..............	Zehle
Fantasia	Reminiscences of the Plantations	Chambers
Scene	Benediction Des Paignards	Meyerbeer
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier
Intermezzo	Song d'Amour Apres le Bal	Czibulka
Valse	Amoretten Tanze.........	Gung'l
Intermezzo	Anona....................	Grey

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Assaye," will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th instant. Parcel mail for China will close at the new G. P. O., at 10 a.m., on the same day.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. "Australia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday, the 10th inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Australien," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12 noon on the 10th inst. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the new G. P. O, at 5 p.m. the same day.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

JAMSHEDJI M. TARACHAND AND ANOTHER VERSUS MOHANDAS AMARSEY.

For the plaintiff.—Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.
For the defendant.—Mr. S. F. Billimoria.

This was a suit for damages occasioned by the failure of the defendant to take delivery of fifteen cases of fancy Oxford prints ordered out by him through the plaintiffs. The damages are assessed on the difference between the contract price and the resale price of the goods.

In the course of a long judgment, the learned Chief Judge observed that on the 10th of September 1907, the defendant gave to the plaintiffs an offer for the purchase of fancy Oxford prints to be manufactured in Manchester, according to a design selected and fixed by the defendant himself at 3 1-2d per yard F. B. H. to be shipped in two lots in February and March 1908. This order was secured by Mr. Johnson, travelling Agent to the plaintiffs' Home friends, and the defendant selected eight designs drawn by Mr. Johnson as the basis of designs for the goods. They were at variance with the standard designs which Mr. Johnson had in his possession, but the important thing to notice was that those were designs on the footing of designs at the dealer's fancy and not standard designs. Samples were also selected for the quality and finish, but these were standard samples and the real point in the case was connected with the basis design sample. Mr. Johnson said that the defendant particularly requested him to see to the execution of the order himself. Instructions as to color were given, and the order was embodied in the entry in his note book by the plaintiff. The giving of the order was also confirmed.

The plaintiffs then requested the Defendant to sign the Indent form, but the defendant put them off and it did not appear that any Indent form was signed. The defendant had stated that he did sign an Indent form, but not the one produced by the plaintiff: The Chief Judge held this to be false and said that he had no doubt whatever that the Indent form which the plaintiffs had produced was the Indent form which they requested the defendant to sign and which he evaded signing. After reviewing the evidence in the case the Chief Judge observed that the whole point in the case was whether the defendant was bound to accept the goods without production by the plaintiffs of the original design sample. Now in this case so far as the design sample was concerned, the evidence clearly showed that it was not returned by the manufacturer to Bombay unless he was specially asked to do so, and then it was by no means certain that he could return it to Bombay. The defendant must have known this and he did not anticipate its return when he made the contract, nor did he keep a duplicate for the purpose of comparing the goods on arrival with the design he ordered. He had the opportunity of inspecting and examining the goods on arrival, and he did not think of objecting to them. Till long, after the arrival of the last consignment he raised no objection in spite of the fact that he had the shipment samples in his possession for nearly two months. It could therefore hardly be considered that his objection was a genuine one. The plaintiffs had performed their part of the contract by giving him an opportunity of inspecting the goods and had even gone further and shown that the goods were according to the design ordered and that special care was taken that they should be so. He was not aware of any case, said the Judge, which under the circumstance of this particular case required that there should be an implied understanding that the original basis design sample should be obtained to enable the dealer to compare the goods with such sample and he could not introduce such a form into the contract between the parties. The defendant had had every opportunity of examining the goods and the plaintiffs have shown, apart from the actual production of the besis design sample, that they were ready and willing to perform their part of the agreement. It was in evidence that the design sample prepared at the dealer's fancy was not returned by the manufacturer in the ordinary course and it would be absurd to hold that on arrival of the goods the dealer could insist on the delay which would be caused in sending to Manchester for it even if it could be produced, which was by no means certain. If the dealer wished to compare the goods with a fancy design sample chosen by himself he should keep a duplicate or get the office to keep one. Of course without the sample it was difficult for the plaintiffs to prove they were ready and willing to perform their part of the contract, but the Judge held in this case that they had done so. A decree was accordingly passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 1,136-2-0 and costs thereon and Rs. 90 professional costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

A GAOL-BIRD.

One Sheik Abdul Rehman was charged with stealing fourteen plates, valued at Rs. 3-8, from a crate in Prince's Dock on Sunday morning. The accused was arrested with the property by a Policeman in B Shed, Prince's Dock. The accused, who was an old offender, was sentenced [to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS FIFTH CONVICTION.

His Worship also disposed of a case, in which one
Ismailkhan Akbarkhan was charged with stea ng a shop
piece of silk cloth, valued at Rs. 6-4, from th om the
of Rajaram Bhiwaji. It appeared f opkeeper,
evidence that a neighbouring sh piece of
who saw the accused stealing th Information
cloth, informed the complainant. the accused.
was given to the Police who arreste have concealed
On being searched he was found to ccused, who had
the cloth under his coat. The a sentenced to one
four previous convictions, was
year's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY DOC KYARD FOREMAN

Before the same Magistra te, Inspector Morris
charged P. H. Burn, Forema Government Dock-
yard, with theft in the Government Dockyard.
Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal
Investigation Department, a ppeared for the prosecu-
tion. Mr. Godinho, Plead er, defended the accused.
Mr. Sloane asked for a remand till to-day when
six other accused will be placed before Mr. A. H.
S. Aston, Chief Presidenc Magistrate.
The Magistrate granted the remand.
The other defendants are Inspector George Henry
and Sub-Inspector C. S. Willis of the Bombay
Police; also Augustus Fernandes, Sheaya Soma,
Dasrat Gopal and Abdu l Hussein Tayeb, the last
mentioned being one of the firm of Messrs. Fatials
and Company, who are owners of a brass foundry
in Duncan Road. Th ee of these are charged with
receiving property, all ged to have been stolen from
the Government Dock yard, and the other three, in-
cluding the two P lice officers, with aiding and
abbetting them.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

J. R. Seriven, (23), a signaller in the Government Telegraph Office, was brought up on remand and charged with altering a telegraphic message and attempting to cheat in respect of a telegraphic money order for Rs. 250. The circumstances under which the accused was found out have already been reported. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. His Worship in delivering judgment, remarked that the accused having pleaded guilty there was no need to discuss the evidence. The only question for him to decide was what should be the sentence. The accused was placed in a position of confidence and trust, but had abused it and had transmitted a telegram to obtain Rs. 250. On the other hand, the Court considered the age of the accused. He was 23 years old and appeared to have been led into committing the crime on account of bad company and extravagant habits. He was sentenced to an aggregate term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 250 with the option of two months' further imprisonment with hard labour.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

FORT.

Before Messrs J. A. D. McBain (Chairman) and Samaldas P. Jeevandas.

A DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Their Worships disposed of 50 cases, including one in which one George Wellias was charged with begging for alms in Apollo Street on Saturday last. The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted a previous conviction. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10, or, in default, to one week's further rigorous imprisonment.

TRAM-DRIVER FINED.

Their Worships also disposed of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Hoobdhar Ramjan, tram-car driver, No. 142, under Section 22 of the Police Act, with driving his vehicle in a public street in such a way as to endanger the safety of the public. Mr. R. B. Paymaster, Pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that one Masu Govinda, a cart-driver, was driving his cart along Hornby Road from Bori Bunder to the Crawford Market. As the road from the footpath, right up to the first tram line was under repairs, the complainant and three other cart-drivers who followed him, were driving their carts on the tram lines. A tram-car came up from the rear and the complainant, to allow it to pass, swerved to the right. The accused's car came up from the opposite direction and dashed into the complainant's cart.

Nanji Bukerkhan was the first witness examined yesterday. He deposed that he was the driver of the tram-car, which was in the rear of the complainant's cart. There were four carts passing along the road, three of which kept to the left while the other went to the other side. The accused's car was coming from the opposite direction at a slow speed. The witness saw the accused put on three brakes and heard his bell. The accused did all he could to prevent an accident. His car was about ten to fifteen paces away from the complainant's car when witness saw it.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said that tram-drivers never went beyond the fourth speed. He saw the accused apply brakes when three paces away from his car. The accused's was a double car.

Mr. McBain, in delivering the decision of the Court, said that the accused saw that the road was under repairs right up to the side of the tram line, and in consequence the four carts had to go along the up-line. The accused was about twenty-five to thirty paces from the first cart when he first noticed it. He also saw a tram-car coming behind the carts and heard its bell ringing as a warning. The accused rang his bell, but did not commence to apply brakes till within ten paces of the last of the carts. This had swerved on to his track, had turned round and was endeavouring to get back to the other track to escape the car. It was stated that the emergency brakes, if properly applied, would stop a car dead within the ten paces of its being applied. But notwithstanding the emergency brake, the car did not stop, but crashed into the complainant's cart. The accused did not exercise due caution. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, out of which Rs. 5 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman) and J. Almeida.

DRIVING ON THE WRONG SIDE.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for driving on the wrong side of the road.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	Chi[illegible]	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfec[t]	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turk[ey] Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th June 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	7	5	45 a.m.	5	12
Suez	7	1	30 p.m.	1	15

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (7-6-09).
Teheran interrupted to U. K. only.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 8th June.

99. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1908-09 are ready and may be obtained on application at Headquarters.

100. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength:—

No. 4831 Sergt C H Cooke, "D" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

FROM *Golf Illustrated* : Apoplectic Colonel (after six wild ones in a bunker, in a passion) : "And I get a stroke here—what ?" Medical Partner : "Well, there is every symptom of it."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Monsoon rain in the South of the Peninsula has been confined to the West Coast, where it has been fairly heavy. Karwar and Mercara had six inches ; Ratnagiri, five; and Mangalore, three. The depression yesterday over Orissa has moved slightly to the North and has given general rain in its neighbourhood. Moderate rain has fallen in Burma and the submontane districts of Northern India as far North as Lahore. Darjeeling had six inches ; Akyab, three ; Calcutta and Ranchi, two ; Chaibassa and Allahabad, one and a half ; Gauhati, Purnea, Darbhanga, Burdwan, Balasore, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh and Benares, one.

Temperature is low in the United Provinces. The mean temperature at Allahabad was 16 degrees below normal yesterday. Jacobabad reports a maximum of 122 degrees.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be general in Bengal and nearly general in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the South of the Peninsula and local in the United Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab.

HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

It has been raining heavily since yesterday, and the sky is overcast with heavy clouds.

LANDSLIPS AT DARJEELING.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A telegram from Darjeeling to the "Empire," says that five inches of rain fell last night and hurricane winds blew. Many small landships occurred. The Calcutta mail was delayed, the line having given way above Kurseong at 34th mile and the passengers and mails being transhipped.

The "Labyrinth," a newly erected house, has suffered slightly, the ground below the house giving way. It was occupied as a boarding establishment and the guests are obliged to look for rooms elsewhere. Rain still continues.

GENERAL GOOD RAIN FORECASTED.

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The year presents several features analogous to those of 1892 which was a period of abundant and well distributed rainfall. The conditions of pressure in South Indian Ocean region are reported as favourable and the Nile flood news suggests that rain bearing winds are strong.

LUCKNOW, June 7.

Cloudy and windy weather prevailed here yesterday with drizzling rain. The weather at Mussoorie continues monsoonish.

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 7.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	2·30	0·00	0·00

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Dumra," Captain H. Manley, which arrived inharbour on the 5th June, reports having experienced moderate S.-W. winds and heavy South-Westerly swell.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	..	...	...	...
Muskat.....................	..	...	...	...
Multan.....................	113·3	94·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	104·9	72·4	...	...
Lahore	108·4	77·2	0·29	0·31
Sirsa.....................	105·3	76·6	...	...
Ambala	99·0	72·0	0 80	0·84
Delhi	97 7	79·2	...	...
Agra.....................	99·0	78·5	...	...
Mainpuri.....................	95·3	75·0	0·55	0·61
Jhansi	98·0	80·0	...	...
Cawnpore	85·2	76·5	0·14	0·14
Allahabad	81·6	76·5	1·60	2 50
Jacobabad	122·6	79·3	...	...
Karachi	91·0	81·0	...	...
Ajmer	109·9	85·[illegible]	...	...
Jaipur	109·2	7[illegible]·1	0·25	0·25
Kotah	112 0	87·6	...	...
Bhuj.....................	105 1	82·5	...	...
Dwarka	89·3	83·2	...	...
Veraval	85·7	81·3	...	...
Rajkot	106·9	81·7	...	...
Bhavnagar Para.....................	109·2	83·5	...	...
Surat	94·1	83·1	...	...
Ahmedabad.....................	109·6	83·7	...	...
Deesa	111·8	82·9	...	...
Neemuch	107·0	80·8	...	...
Indore	104·1	70·1	0·90	1·71
Jubbulpore	101·0	79·3	...	0·15
Saugor	101·1	77·5	...	0·09
Hoshangabad	107·6	83·9	...	0·03
Khandwa.....................	104·2	76·1	...	0·05
Akola	107·2	82·6	...	0·52
Amraoti	107·3	82·8	...	...
Nagpur.....................	103·6	77·8	...	0·60
Chanda	101·0	77·0	0·02	1·14
Raipur.....................	94·7	75·6	0·03	1·15
Bombay	92·2	83·9	...	2·43
Ratnagiri.....................	84·3	75·9	4·63	7·36
Mormugao	92·0	74·7	1·72	2·68
Karwar.....................	79·3	74·5	6·00	11·75
Malegaon.....................	103·4	78·1	...	1·03
Ahamednagar.....................	97·9	75·0	...	0·32
Poona.....................	92·0	76·3	...	1·25
Sholapur	88·3	74·4	0·02	7·44
Bijapur	87·2	72·2	...	2·71
Belgaum	79·8	68·6	0 07	2·53
Aurangabad.....................	102·2	75 2	...	0·08
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	85·3	70·2	0·80	3·15
Mangalore	80·2	74·9	3·13	12·46
Calicut.....................	80·3	75·6	3·14	14·72
Cochin	85·7	76·3	0·65	11·45
Colombo	86·0	79·0	...	1·24
Masulipatam	94 8	81·1	...	1·50
Bellary	90 0	77·8	...	...
Cuddapah	96·2	78·6	0·15	1·87
Madras.....................	96·0	83·5	...	0·09
Bangalore	77·3	66·8	0·02	0·27
Coimbatore	80·9	72·3	0.10	0·85
Trichinopoly	96·6	79·8	...	...
Negapatam	97·4	76·5	...	0·12

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen, Lahore has received 0·29 inch and Ambala 0·80 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in the eastern districts but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is now equal to the average in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab and in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature has fallen and is now low in the southern districts both during the day and at night.

The United Provinces.—Dust and thunderstorms have caused 1·60 inches of rain at Allahabad, 0·14 inches at Cawnpore and 0·55 inch at Mainpuri. Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased and is now in large excess everywhere. Temperature has fallen considerably and is now low, more especially during the day, the deficiency in the maximum at Allahabad amounting to 25° and at Cawnpore to 21°.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·25" of rain during a duststorm. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and West Rajputana but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jacobabad but either equal to or above the average at the other stations. Day temperature is high in Upper Sind, West Rajputana and normal over the rest of the division; night temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0·90 inch during a thunderstorm. Cloud has increased and skies are now generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations but the minimum remains normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air continues in excess in the eastern districts but equal to the average elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in Berar but low at Raipur ; night temperature is also low at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen, Ratnagiri has had 4·63" Mormugao 1·72" and Karwar 6·00". Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal at Bombay but in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect except at Bombay where it continues normal; the minimum is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0·80" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average. Day temperature continues in defect in the south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan ; night temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—General rain has again fallen on the West Coast to the south of Ratnagiri, the falls to-day except at Cochin being heavy. Nearly general rain associated with dust and thunderstorms has fallen along the foot of Himalayas. In the central parts of the country and in the Peninsula a few isolated showers have occurred. The only part of the country free from cloud to-day is the western half of the Punjab and the adjacent parts of Sind and of Rajputana.

The depression from Orissa is approaching the east Central Provinces but did not cause precipitation of any importance in that region. Pressure is rising except in the area affected by the depression from the Orissa and hence gradients on the West Coast are slightly less steep than yesterday.

General rain is probable on the West Coast and local rain over the rest of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 7th June was 29·577 feet. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of ancroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

WE understand that in spite of the unusually early rain in Upper India this year the outlook for Monsoon is considered upon the whole to be favourable.

DEATH OF MRS. SOONABAI WATCHAGHANDHY.

A Parsee Lady Centenarian.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Soonabai Kavasji Rustomji Watchaghandy, at the age of 96, which took place at Meher Hall, her residence, in Nepean Sea Road, on Sunday. She had retained the use of all her faculties to the last and could read, write and do needle-work without the aid of glasses. She had also preserved her health admirably until recently. Only a month ago her health failed and she was confined to bed. But even during her illness, she did not fail to say her prayers regularly. She was a typical Parsee lady of the old school. She had the misfortune to lose, at the early age of 22, her husband, who died in Aleppo where he had been for business purposes. The news of his death reached her a month after the event, there being no postal or telegraphic facilities at the time. She brought up and educated her children creditably. Her son, Mr. Nusserwanji, who was a contractor and who had earned a large fortune, respect and good name, died in 1874 and the loss of this only son was a sad blow to the aged mother. His wife, Mrs. Meherbai Nusserwanji, proved a model daughter-in-law to Bai Soonabai. Her death about 19 months ago was another sad blow to the old lady.

Mrs. Soonabai Watchaghandhy [illegible] could discuss and speak with authority on topics 80 years old, and the late Mr. Bomo[illegible]ji Patel had received valuable help from this lady in compiling the 'Parsi Prakash,' a record of important events concerning the Parsee community. Sir Revett Carnac, a late Governor of Bombay, appreciated the deceased lady's intellectuality and had often paid her visits at her bungalow. She leaves behind her a large family, her eldest grandson, Mr. Rustom N. Watchaghandhy being well known in Bombay as the Proprietor and Editor of the "Sanj Vartman."

ARRIVAL OF ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

THE Italian man-of-war "Elba," of 780 tons, under the command of Captain Adolfo Cacace, arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon from Aden, which port she left on the 31st May. She will remain in port till the 20th June. She is a third class cruiser and has a complement of 12 officers and 280 crew. The "Elba" is a steel sheathed coppered vessel, has two funnels with two pole masts and is painted white. Her length is 273 feet ; beam 41 feet 8 inches; and mean draught 16 feet 8 inches ; and her displacement is 2,730 tons. Her armament consists of four 6in. Q.; six 4 7 in. Q.; eight 6-pr. Q.; eight 1-pr. Q.; two machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She is anchored off the Apollo Bunder

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalumi	0	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total......	8	5	74
This day last year.........	12	9	95
Do. 1907.....................			84

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 7th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	85	31	4
B	142	83	7
C	78	27	3
D	103	14	3
E	135	32	0
F	51	0	0
G	23	12	0
Total to date...	617	204	17
Total rats killed..................			821

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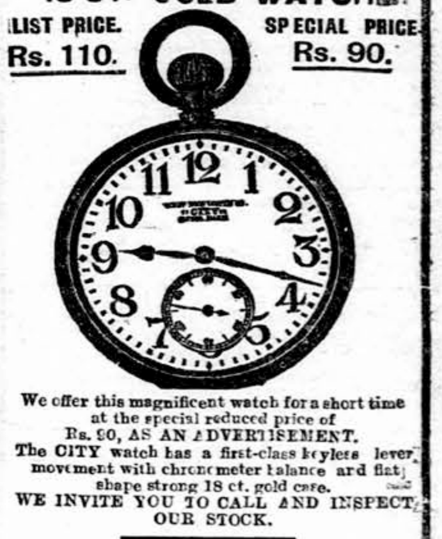

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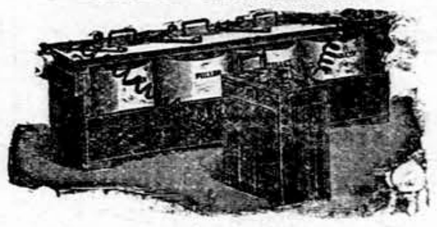

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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignition and Motor Accessories.
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Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

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STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children
To be obtained of all Druggists.
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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer, "Dunster" 3,016 tons, Captain W Ruther, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Blyth with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer "Conch," 2,391 tons, Captain T Scott, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil in bulk.

THE Venice S N Company's steamer "Orseole," 2,849, tons, Captain E Villa, sailed on Monday for Calcutta via Colombo with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer "Strathclyde," 2,842 tons, Captain G Crerar, sailed on Monday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin......Comdr F. Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour......R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thune in charge....Survey St
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thune in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie......Comdr C Stocken......R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
B Clan Robertson...3104 Ody Calcutta8-6 F Muir & Co
F Gowanburn ....2723Forbes ......K Nixon & Co
H Majidi...1857Primrose..Jeddah...9-6...B & P S N Co
M Delta...4780 ...Snow ...Shanghai ...23-6...P & O Co
P Tokio...2181TaruHull via K'chi ...9 6...F Muir & Co
Q Clumberhall...2311 Clarke Antwerp8-6 S Smidt & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri...829Fakeera ...Karachi ......7-6Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati......443Ahmed ...B-nager ...9-6Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.......547Gmail Marmogoa ... 8-6 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Umballa......3426Rait ...Antwerp.........N E M M & Co

P D D & E

Chupra...3954...Henderson...Antwerp ...14-6M M & Co

P D G

Naderi...1168Grey .....Busreh ......14-6B & P S N Co

P D C & R

Governeur...2120Burmeisler...Zanzibar...10-6A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia ......8250Thomson ......Liverpool......10-6 W & G & Co
3 R Rubattino...2681Mancini Genoa 15-6F R S N Co
7 Netravati......699Cassum......N F...Bo S N Co Ld
8 Totomi Maru...2464 Smith.Kobe..12-6..N Y Kaisha
9 Kattenturn......3313Masilens ....Hamburg 13-6 W & A Graham & Co
10 & 11 Assaye...4359 Jones...Shanghai...9-6 P & O Co
12 & 13 Persia4198Houghton...London....4-7 P & O Co
14 Dumra......762Manly...Karachi...11-6...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Dunster s	Ruthers	Blyth, Apr 16
	Counch s	Scott	Batoum, May 14
	Elba (It. M. of W.	Cacace.........	Aden, May 31

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Goalpara s	Davidson	Busreh, &c
	Orseolo s	Villa	C'cutta, via C'bo
	Strathclyde s	Crerar	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
" Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	From
May 26	Border Knight	Calcutta
June 1	Braziliana	Calcutta
3	Drachenfels	Antwerp
5	Nizam	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 5th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Australien left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant and is expected here on the 10th instant at 2 a. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Bombay via Karachi arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—26 bales wool and goat hair, W and A Graham and Co ; 55 bales wool, D Nagju and Co ; 800 cwts gun metal, G Abdool Hoosein ; 6,009 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 22 bales wool, R Moloobhoy ; 2 bales wool, A H Mowji and Co ; 3,013 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 200 bales wool, B Hurbham.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—800 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—909 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—10 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 120 bales sawree cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, and 14,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,361 cwts poppyseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Tokio s—55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kattenturm s—330 bales cotton, B Shamje and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 4,002 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 10,500 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 29 cwts mustardseed, and 66 cwts oil cake, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,218 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 20 bags cocoanuts, E B Parekh ; 2,502 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—6,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,994 cwts linseed, Fachiri ; 7,600 cwts Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—500 cwts gingellyseed, J J Fachiri.

FOR VALETTA-MALTA.

R Rubattino s—28 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Tokio s—125 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—40 lbs cow bazor, B Esmail; 4 bundles ivory and genda horns, K Buldeodas; 15 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 15 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 23 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—25 chests opium, C Bomonji and Co; 47 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 16 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—15 cwts cloves, M Abdoolbhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.
Delta s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—23 cwts lac, D Chothia and Co.
Delta s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
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ANOTHER SUCCESS.
THOUGH we only COMMENCED on BOOKING from the 1st instant, in a fortnight almost all accommodation has been taken up.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL [MANUFACTURE.]
All sections from 4in. by 1¾in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.
WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA
of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.]
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OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.
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If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.
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STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
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BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS STEEL ANGLES STEEL TEES CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
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NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
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Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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THE GENERAL MANAGER
and SECRETARY,
"Bombay Gazette,"
(Post Box No. 209)
Green Street,
BOMBAY

and NOT to the EDITOR.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1909.

BARODA.

BARODA State proceeds on its course of satisfactory progress, as is sufficiently demonstrated by Mr. Kersasp Rustomji Dadachanji, the Minister, who has just sent in, what he indicates will be the last report he will have the honour of submitting to His Highness the Gaekwar. In it he records, what has been a common feature of the administration—steady progress and efficiency in existing departments, careful recruitment and infusion of new blood into the service and the creation of new institutions and spheres of administrative activity—"all due to His Highness' personal interest and care and the energy, capacity and devotion of his many enlightened and public-spirited servants." The Minister asserts that previous years laid the foundation of popular and political institutions, such as Village and Local Boards and self-governing Municipalities and of a large and beneficent industrial and agricultural policy ; the year under report has witnessed their development. In the case of the former the coping-stone has been laid in the establishment of the Legislative Council, which, if it is restricted in certain particulars, is endorsed with potentialities of administrative power, which differentiate it from similar institutions elsewhere. As regards the latter, a Bank on modern lines and a successful tramway in the capital of the dominion, with projects for railways under construction or in contemplation, calculated to cost about fifty lakhs of rupees and schemes for roads have furnished and will furnish in the near future the requisite facilities and conveniences for industry and commerce. The mineral wealth, necessarily limited, is attracting attention and once more a geological expert is traversing the territory to explore its hidden resources—building stones, marble and metal, possibly even much-coveted gold. Irrigation works and schemes, steadily pursued and executed, agricultural education and experiments and the diffusion of agricultural information are supplying aids and a stimulus to agriculture. Survey settlements have been revised and revenue demands adjusted. Education is developing generally, especially on the scientific and technical sides, and the Gaekwar's scheme of compulsory education is fast coming up to expectations. Such is a summary of the year's progress as presented by the retiring Minister.

Reference is made in the chapter concerning legislation to the Gaekwar's efforts in the direction of social reform. It is, it appears, the duty of the Legal Remembrancer to watch the operation of the Early Marriage Prevention Act and to report the results from time to time. During the past year we find that it worked quite as well as in previous years, but the indulgence hitherto shown by the Courts in their treatment of applications for exemption from the Act has not abated. The reason for this apparently undue sympathy, even after a period of more than three years, is not quite clear. There is no justification for it, in the view of Minister, and he rightly observes that it is high time the Courts gave up mistaken notions of leniency and bore in mind the salutary object of the Act and the evil it is designed to cure. Unless this suggestion be adopted and carefully followed the benevolent aims of the Ruler will be frustrated, and we think it would be well if the Gaekwar further impressed the Minister's observations on the matter upon the Courts concerned. It appears that the number of applications for exemption from provisions of the Act, in the past year, rose to a thousand and one, from 583 in the previous twelve months. The abnormal increase was due to the year being one preceding the current Sinhasth year, in which according to Hindu notions, the celebration of marriages is avoided as being inauspicious. We are, however, assured that in its penal aspect the operation of the Act does not disclose quite the same leniency on the part of the Courts. The percentage of convictions has risen from seventy-four to eighty-six and a half, though the severity of punishments was relaxed, the percentage of fines over ten rupees having fallen from sixteen to eleven. Of the offenders punished 197 were Brahmins, 61 Kshatriyas, 479 Kunbis, 146 Mahomedans, 468 Bhils and Kolis, 325 Artisans, 561 Dheds and Bhangis, and 730 "others." The number of Brahmins is discreditably high. Considering the progress of education in the State, it might be expected that the advantages likely to accrue to the people themselves as well as to the State, by the observance of the Act, would have been more widely recognised, but probably if His Highness reiterates his views and his determination in this direction, the number of applications for exemption and the number of transgressions will appreciably diminish.

Under Public Instruction, the section of most interest to us, is that dealing with compulsory education. As will be remembered, primary education was made compulsory in the Amreli taluka as an experiment in the early nineties. After fifteen years' experience proved that the measure was beneficial it was applied throughout the State in 1905-6. The measure, as is recorded, has not escaped criticism, even from persons who can speak with authority, but the State took "care to meet all possible difficulties which must necessarily attend the working of such a measure." But it is a permanent, not a tentative or temporary measure, "and it is not intended to rest content with only the three standards that have now been prescribed. It is intended besides to give gradually a practical turn to the education imparted." Adequate funds have been, and are being, provided and the necessity for the same is to receive prior attention to all other except the most important claims on the State Finances. "Much is made of such difficulties as must spring from the general conditions and especially the poverty of the people, but they are not insurmountable and are being met in a suitable manner, and it is trusted that greater experience on the part of the authorities and greater familiarity with the novel system on that of the people will eventually overcome them all." School hours are so arranged as to suit the varying requirements of agricultural work according to the seasons. The paucity of trained teachers will, it is felt, as the result of existing arrangements, before long be considerably obviated and eventually disappear. Ample provision has been made for protecting people against possible exactions and harsh treatment from petty subordinates, and the depressed classes have been specially provided for. At the end of the year under report primary education had been made compulsory in almost very village in the State and with gratifying results. It was a bold experiment to make, but if education can be made compulsory in Baroda, surely it can to a great extent in British territory. However Baroda has set us the example and shown us the way to success.

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INCOME TAX IN THE UNITED STATES.

THAT England is not the only nation committed to a financial struggle for existence—even a cursory investigation of contemporary foreign politics will show. In the United States the question of ways and means has raised a constitutional issue. The Government of the States, like those of Germany and France and Britain, are fully alive to the fact that their expenditure tends to increase at an alarming rate and that there is a difficulty in finding willing shoulders to bear the new burdens. In the American scheme of fiscal reform the resistance of the individual States to the new inheritance taxes imposed by the Federal Government has been so determined as to force on the question of an income tax as a means of enriching the general revenues of the Republic. All the States already impose death duties on a varying scale, and the Senate which represents the States, bitterly opposes any proposal on the part of the Washington Government to encroach upon what it considers a special preserve in regard to property taxation. But the people of America are, in our position—the money has got to be found someway. There are therefore several schemes before Congress to secure the enactment of an income-tax. It has for years been a plank in the Democratic platform, but in 1895, during President Cleveland's second Administration, the imposition of such a tax, at the modest ratio of two per cent. on incomes over 4,000 dollars was contested, and the Supreme Court of the United States by a narrow majority declared the Act invalid according to the Constitution. It must not be assumed, however, that an amendment of the Constitution is necessary before the people of the United States may be subjected to income tax. In a recent declaration President Taft expressed the opinion that a new Act, if drafted in a different form, might be accepted by the Supreme Court and become the law of the United States. And in support of this view it must not be forgotten that the personnel of the Supreme Court has changed and that the balance of opinion among the Judges may have altered in such a way as to make all the difference between 1895 and 1909.

Retrospectively examined, the question cannot be treated on the common assumption that under the strict legal interpretation of the existing Constitution, an income tax is inadmissible. It is a fact that the citizens of the United States have paid income tax before, and it is not improbable that their descendants will have to pay it again. A certain section of the Constitution empowers Congress "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," and another section provides that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken." The question is what "other direct tax" exactly means. The trouble lies in the fact that the phrase "direct tax" was not defined by the authors of the Constitution. When the income tax was challenged by the Supreme Court, the view entertained was that it was in the nature of excise or duty and could not be classed as direct taxation. During President Cleveland's second Administration the matter fairly came to an issue as the result of a revival of the tax in the Wilson Tariff Bill. The Supreme Court decided after a second hearing of the case that "a tax upon one's whole income is a tax upon the annual receipts from his whole property, and as such falls within the same class as a tax upon that property, and is a direct tax in the meaning of the Constitution." This judgment was given by a bare majority, and the decision turned upon the legal interpretation of a phrase. But it is felt that what the United States Government have done before with judicial approval, as in the stress of the Civil War, they may do again. It is not improbable that a more carefully drafted Bill will result in a reversion to the old legal position. If anything can prepare the way for the acceptance of the principle of an income tax for national purposes, it may be found in the threat of the Federal Government to place a surtax on inheritances, which the States claim as their peculiar and exclusive heritage.

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HORSE BREEDING IN BELGIUM.

WHILE many authorities are deploring the decline in horse-breeding in Great Britain as a result of the introduction of the motor car, the industry is seemingly making great head-way in Belgium, and a good market has been created with foreign countries. The greater part of the purchases are made by Germany, which takes from twenty to twenty-five thousand annually out of a total number of sales which in 1906 totalled fifty-three thousand five hundred at an average price of thirty-three pounds. The following year nearly exactly the same number of horses was imported into Belgium but these were largely for breeding purposes, and the wide area from which they were drawn shows that private individuals are co-operating with the Government which has done much to foster the industry. Amongst the most popular breeds, which may be generally divided into two groups, stand out the massive Flemish breed and that which comes chiefly from the Ardennes districts and is usually called by that name. This horse is smaller than the true Flemish horse but is strong, long necked and broad-shouldered, and is said to resist fatigue and to support privation better than other breeds. Of late years, however, there has been continual crossing with a view to increasing the size of the breed and some of the best characteristics have been lost in the gain of others. Of recent year breeders have shown a great disinclination to allow good stallions to leave the country, thereby handicapping breeders of Belgian horses in foreign countries. The fact, however, that the Belgian horse is becoming more and more appreciated and sought after abroad can well be a matter of congratulation for the breeders in Belgium in their successful efforts to improve the race. The success of the Belgian horse in Germany, especially in the Rhine provinces, has ensured its adoption in other countries, and it is believed that before long this race will be universally preferred to all other heavy draught races ; in France an official stud book of Belgian horses has existed for the past two years. In Holland, this race is bred to the exclusion of nearly all others in the districts of Zealand and Limbourg. In Italy, Hungary, Croatia, Russia, Denmark, etc., the Belgian horse is extensively purchased. In the United States, it has not met with the high favour that it has enjoyed in other countries. There among many animals of this class the Percheron has taken the lead with the Shires and Clydes following but during quite recent years attention has been steadily turned to the Belgian horse and its popularity is on the increase.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR CHARLES ALLEN is applying for two months' leave from the middle of August.

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th May, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 498,983 mds. with an increase of Rs.14,095 in the earnings.

A PRESS Communique issued from the Bengal Secretariat, yesterday, announces that the Board Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund made a grant of Rs. 25,000 from the Trust towards the relief of prevailing distress in the Darbhanga District.

THE decline in the mortality from plague in India is now clearly marked. At the end of May Bombay reported only 231 deaths in the whole Presidency, and of these 138 were in Bombay city. Similarly in Bengal out of 103 deaths 87 were in Calcutta. In the United Provinces the returns were 219, of which 69 occurred in Ballia district, 36 in Muttra and 29 in Unao districts. The Punjab heads the list with 1,509 deaths, but 484 of these were included in a fortnight's return from Patiala State. The Ferozepur district with 327 deaths and Ludhiana district with 65 are still suffering somewhat severely; but the disease will probably die out during the current month. In the other provinces there is little or no plague, and the epidemic is not likely to revive until the cold weather.

THE Rev. J. Earaght, vicar of Ranworth (Norfolk), and the church choir mounted to the top of the church tower, and there offered prayers and sang hymns and psalms, invoking the Almighty's blessing upon the growing crops. Despite the altitude of the tower, and a good breeze, every word was audible to the congregation assembled in the churchyard below and on the road. Sound falls as well as rises under certain conditions.

KING MANUEL has made public recognition of the heroism of his mother, Queen Amelie, in saving his life when King Carlos and the Crown Prince were assassinated on February 1, 1908. The Queen flung herself before her son and endeavoured to push up the rifle of the regicide Costa, so that when he fired at the present King the bullet inflicted only a slight flesh wound. King Manuel has awarded his mother the ribbons of the three military orders of San Bentos d'Aviz, Christo, and Sao Thiago, decorations which are awarded only for bravery. Inasmuch as it is unusual to bestow these decorations on women, it was necessary for the King to secure the advice of the Prime Minister.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

COALITION NEGOTIATIONS.

Northern Territory and India.

NATION BUILDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MAY 24.

THE Federal Parliament meets again on Wednesday next, and much interest is centred in the event. Mr. Fisher began his Cabinet life without a majority, and he was only allowed to get into recess because the members in opposition to his Government could not come together on any permanent basis. Mr. Deakin declined to help in the dislodgment of Mr. Fisher, unless he was able to see what was to succeed his administration. During the long recess which has ensued many attempts have been made to consolidate the Deakin, Cook, and Corner parties, so that, supposing a no-confidence motion were carried against Mr. Fisher when the Legislature assembled, there would be some chance of the formation of a stable and coherent Government to take its place. Negotiations have proceeded assiduously for the last few weeks, and there is to be a final gathering of the three branches of the Opposition on the evening before Parliament opens. Whatever else happens it appears to be certain that Mr. Fisher's position will be challenged. It must be set down to his credit that he has made no endeavour to placate his political antagonists. His speech at Gympie, when he outlined the aspirations of his Cabinet, was a manly and straightforward declaration of advanced Radicalism as viewed from the Labour standpoint. In the utterances he has since made, the policy then foreshadowed has been in no way modified, but rather has it been emphasised. He is evidently prepared to stand or fall by his courageous creed, and he is clearly of opinion that in this attitude he will command more respect and greater support from the country than if he showed any inclination to trim or to compromise. Mr. Deakin has also put a definite and clear statement of policy before the people, and to this he asserts his determination to remain faithful, whatever Mr. Cook or the Cornerites may do. The position of affairs is distinctly interesting, and the eyes of all Australians, who trouble about matters of Government—unfortunately the proportion to the total Commonwealth population is not so great as it ought to be—will be turned to Melbourne for the next few weeks. When the work of the Federal Parliament begins events will march very quickly.

NORTHERN TERRITORY AND INDIA.

Mr. A. H. Bryson, a retired Indian Civil Service official, who is at present residing in Adelaide, has a high opinion of the capabilities of the Northern Territory. In a chat on the subject on Tuesday he said:—"I recently had a consultation with an Anglo-Indian friend at Glenelg, which enables me to speak more confidently about the Territory, and to compare its climate and natural features with those parts of India which produce immense quantities of wheat and other cereals. Ever since we have known India, we have found that the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, including Oudh and Agra, have produced wheat sufficient for home consumption and for export. The average quantity exported reaches 1,000,000 tons per annum. Besides the wheat these provinces produce indigo, sugar, cotton, opium (poppy), tubacco, rice, barley, millet maize, etc., a large variety of fruit, and vegetables. Now what are the conditions under which these enormous and valuable productions are obtained? Consider the climate, which is oppressively hot and dry in summer. The thermometer in May reaches from 90deg. to 116 deg. in the shade. The rains come from the south-west in June and continue till the end of September, when the sun shines out in all its fierceness, and vegetation of every kind obtains almost abnormal growth. Rain falls again in November from the north-east in fairly heavy passing showers, and continues till the middle or end of December, when it gradually clears and winter sets in with a mean temperature of from 55 deg. to 60 deg. The average rainfall for the year is from 30 to 35 inches. Although the Punjab has suffered from drought, it has never been visited with severe famine. The soil is in many places a stiff clay and loam. There are immense plains and uplands as one leaves the Rivers Jumna and Ganges. These plains run northward to the foot of the Himalayas. Cultivation is of the crudest kind ; the ground being barely scratched in most places. Improvements have lately been made, and owing to irrigation works started by the British Government the land will be capable of producing wheat especially to a much larger extent. The population of the districts referred to is 40 millions and the area 172,000 square miles. Labour is cheap in one sense, but expensive in another. A field labourer may earn from four to six shillings a week but with the rude and rough implements he employs he cannot do very much for his money. If we compare these conditions with the Northern Territory I am sure it will be seen that wheat and all the other products of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces of India, could be grown in greater quantities there than in India. The climate of the Territory is about the same, there is double the rainfall in the more tropical parts, the soil is similar but the natural features are better. What need I say about labour and implements if white men intended to take up agricultural farming in the Territory with artificial manures to help them? There can be no comparison with India. What is needed, then, to make the Territory profitable? The need at the present moment is population. There are about 4,000 people in the Territory. Of these about 1,000 are Europeans and the rest are Japanese. Chinese, and Malays. The area is about 524,000 square miles. Compared with the Indian provinces previously mentioned, the population of the Territory is as 1 to 1,000, while the area of the Territory is as 3 to 1. Population is needed. Whence is it to come and how is it to get to the Territory, seeing that the fiat has gone forth that Australia must remain for ever the white man's country? The first thing to be done is to build the railway that has been talked about for ever so many years. Build the railway right through from Adelaide to Port Darwin, I trust the people of South Australia will not be misled by the Federal Premier (Mr. Fisher), who urges them not to 'press' the matter of the railway."

QUEENSLAND'S JUBILEE.

Fifty years ago, the spot now occupied by Brisbane, was nothing but virgin bush. In those days the pioneers of Queensland tramped beside their bullock teams as they moved the little parties of settlers from the coast to their future homes in the wilderness beyond, populated only by thousands of blacks who had scarcely seen a white face. This forward move had continued ever since. People have been pressing on into the interior whilst the old settlements were being populated, with the result that to-day cities, towns, and townships abound in every part of the State, and in place of the blacks a white population has established a belt of flourishing agricultural centres. In fact, in the short space of fifty years, since the people heralded the separation from New South Wales with delight, the State has been transformed. No wonder such celebrations are being arranged, as the carnival which is to be given away for two weeks from August 7 to the 21st in Brisbane, under the auspices of the National Agricultural and Industrial Association. Queensland's future will be graphically illustrated in the exhibtions to be given by some thousands of school children during the carnival and their physical displays and cadet drills will show the surviving pioneers that the rising generation will protect the State. No better place could be selected to spend an enjoyable holiday than Brisbane during August.

"NATION BUILDING IN AUSTRALIA."

On Saturday the Protectionist Association of Victoria published a handsomely printed and illustrated propagandist book by Mr. L. E. Groom, M.P., ex-Attorney-General, entitled "Nation Building in Australia." It is a highly condensed but well written handbook to the work begun, completed, or partially advanced by the "Second Deakin Administration, 1905-1908"; and there are very few measures or schemes which came before the Federal Parliament in that eventful period which do not receive adequate treatment at Mr. Groom's hand. Here are some of his subjects:—Protection, Progress of Industries, Protection to the Workers—defined as based on the "principle that, those manufacturers who were engaged in protected industries, and who were safeguarded against competition with low wages abroad, should pay fair and reasonable rates of remuneration to their workers"—Preferential Trade, Bounties Acts, the Mail Contract, Northern Territory Agreement, Immigration and White Australia Acts, Agricutural Bureau, the Pensions Act, Uniform Commercial Legislation Liberal Scheme for Settling Financial Relations with States, The Imperial Conference of 1907, Mr. Deakin's Naval and Military Defence Schemes, The Work of Messrs. Chapman and Mauger at the Post Office, Secret Commissions Legislation and Surplus Revenue Act. Having rightly given to his own party all the credit that is its due, Mr. Groom concludes:—"The results set out were only capable of accomplishment by the valuable co-operation in both Houses of other parties with the National party. In the main, the Bulk of Labour Party gave a generous support to progressive measures essential to national well being. Many other members from time to time supported the administration, thus enabling the valuable statutes briefly outlined above to become law." To politicians, public speakers, pressmen and publicists the book is indispensible. Mr. Deakin regards it as "invaluable as a succinct story of the work the Liberal party has striven to do in the National Parliament."

TATTERSALL'S SWEEPS.

The "Commonwealth Gazette" on Saturday included a large batch of prohibition orders in respect to the delivery of letters issued by the Postmaster-General against prominent Tasmanian firms and individuals whom Mr. Josiah Thomas has reason for thinking have been, or are, acting as channels of communication with Tattersall's sweeps. The list is the largest ever issued at one time, for it embraces 22 names and addresses. As will be seen from the particulars given the catalogue touches some of the best-known families in Hobart, including some whose relations with politics are very intimate. The list runs thus:—

Trustees of the will of the late George Adams, Hobart.
Tasmania Brewery Company, Hobart.
Small Bros., Murray-street, Hobart.
E. Grant, Tattersall's, Hobart.
S. Coleman, Tattersall's, Hobart.
T. Riordan, Tattersall's, Hobart.
Miss O'Connor, Montpelier-street, Hobart.
S. Benjamin, Argyle-street, Hobart.
Hon. A. Page, Davey-street, Hobart.
H. Schustz. Tattersall's, or 290, Argyle-street, Hobart.
J. Walsh and Sons, Macquarie-street, Hobart.
S. McDonald, Highfield Hall Hotel, Murray-street, Hobart.
G. Rometch, Collins-street, Hobart.
H. K. Fysh and Co., Collins-street, Hobart.
G. Fisher, Stock Exchange, Hobart.
R. Packman, Tattersall's, Hobart.
Commercil Travellers' Club, Collins-street, Hobart.
H. A. Simers, care of W. Read, Brisbane Hotel, Launceston.
E. Baldwin, care of W. Read, Brisbane Hotel, Launceston.
V. Lopez, care of W. Read, Brisbane Hotel, Launceston.
L. G. Cox, care of W. Read, Brisbane Hotel, Launceston.
A Taylor, Paterson-street, Launceston.

"Law," said the Postmaster-General on Saturday, "is no respecter of persons. I have simply administered it on the evidence laid before me. In a matter of this kind the wealthy must be treated precisely the same as those less fortunate in a monetary sense." The notification published in the "Federal Gazette" that the delivery of the correspondence of 22 persons or bodies in Tasmania had been prohibited came as a surprise to those concerned. To-day several of them sent urgent telegrams to the Postmaster-General in Melbourne, offering to give suitable guarantees in respect to letters posted. The Postmaster-General has sent replies by telegram to the effect that the terms of any such guarantees must be submitted to the Federal Crown Solicitor before the orders can be withdrawn. "In every case in the past," said Mr. Thomas, "wherever the Crown Solicitor has found that the guarantee can be accepted I have approved."

THE EXODUS FROM VICTORIA.

A shocking instance of Victoria's neglect to provide land for her own people is afforded in a statement made by Mr. C. W. Kentish, of Richmond, who was one of a party of fifteen which visited Queensland for the purpose of taking up land. The pioneers secured some splendid country in areas of 1,280 and 2,560 acres in the Moonie River district, 200 miles from Brisbane. No fewer than 45 Victorian families, embracing altogether about 200 men, women and children, will settle on this land. The migrating settlers comprise town residents who wish to take up country life, but who have not had the opportunity in Victoria, and young farmers who cannot get land in the country in which they were born. Nearly all of them have sufficient capital to make a start in agriculture. Most of the families would prefer to stay in Victoria, but there are no Crown lands available, and private land is only obtainable at a price prohibitive to a man of moderate means. Surely the spectacle of 200 young people going away from the State should spur our lethargic Government to action in the matter of land settlement. We have millions of acres lying idle, but red tapism, or selfishness, or lack of enterprise, precludes it from being used. The population is steadily drifting to other States while Ministers fail in the primary essential of all good government to provide the means of occupation and employment for the people. How much longer have we to maintain the pitiful appeal "Unlock the Lands?"

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

STIFF FIGHTING AT BUSHIRE.

Tangistanis Active.

TABRIZ AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Reuter wires from Bushire that the Tangistanis are again endeavouring to enter the town. Stiff fighting has taken place on the outskirts between them and the Governor's forces.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Advices from Teheran state that Sikat-ul-Mulk has been appointed Foreign Office Agent at Tabriz, where he is acceptable to the Nationalists.

The electoral law was submitted yesterday for approval to the Tabriz Anjuman.

A Nationalist bi-weekly paper called "Nejat" is being started at Teheran.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE SCANDALS.

Sentence on M. Lopukhin Revised.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Appeal Court has commuted the sentence of five years' penal servitude, passed on M. Lopukhin, to transportation to a settlement in Siberia.

SCENE IN THE DUMA.

Result of a Religious Debate.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A religious debate in the Duma ended in an uproar, owing to the intervention of the President, to whom the members of the Right applied coarse epithets. The President thereupon withdrew and the deputies of the Right and Left exchanged heated vituperation. The Moderates prevented a free fight.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

Offer of a "Dreadnought."

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that the new Commonwealth Government has cabled to the Imperial Government, offering a "Dreadnought" or such corresponding addition to the Navy, as the Imperial Government may approve.

THE TSAR AND THE KAISER.

Second Meeting Arranged.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg that it is stated, that after his visit to Cowes, the Tsar will again meet the Kaiser at Kiel.

JAPANESE ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

Visit from the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Prince and Princess of Wales called on Prince and Princess Nashimoto yesterday afternoon. It is expected that King Edward will receive them to-day.

CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

To be Issued at Ninety-five.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, states that the five per cent. railway loan, mentioned on 15th May, has been signed. The issue price is 95 and is repayable in 25 years, though it is redeemable from the tenth to the seventeenth year at 1-2 premium.

[The loan referred to is the one of five and a half millions which the Deutsch Asiatische and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banks and Banque Indo-Chine will take over in equal parts. The Conference at Berlin held last month with regard to the Chinese Railways also agreed to the appointment of a German Chief Engineer to the Hankau-Chengtu Railway, and of a British Chief Engineer to the Hankau-Canton Railway. In the event of an extension of the Chengtu line the appointment of a Frenchman or Englishman is contemplated. Germans, British, and French will participate equally in the supply of material.

AMERICAN COTTON DUTIES.

Ad Valorem Rates Changed to Specific.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The United States Senate passed the clauses in the Cotton Schedule substituting specific for ad valorem duties on cotton cloth.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 28th ultimo, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day, and the s.s. "Moldavia" left for Colombo and Australia at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Hatras branch of the Ganges Canal in the United Provinces.

IT is understood that an increase of Rs. 50 monthly has been sanctioned in settlement allowance of Extra Assistant Settlement officers in the Punjab, thereby raising this allowance to Rs. 100 monthly.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

Lord Minto's Message.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Press Conference assembled at the Foreign Office this morning. There was a large attendance. Lord Crewe presided. He was accompanied by Mr. Sydney Buxton and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

A telegram from Lord Minto was read conveying congratulations and best wishes on behalf of all classes of subjects in India for the success of world-wide work. He said he was glad the gathering includes representatives from India.

THE ADANA OUTRAGES.

Large Number of Arrests.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Four hundred and forty-five Moslems and 117 non-Moslems have hitherto been arrested in the Adana province in connection with the riots.

THE ORIENTAL RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Settlement Reached.

BULGARIA TO PAY COMPENSATION.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that all the questions between the Porte and the Oriental Railway have been satisfactorily settled by compromise. Forty-two million francs compensation will be paid by Bulgaria and will be equally divided between the Porte and the Company.

THE AGA KHAN.

Lunches with the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Aga Khan lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday.

BETTIAH SEDITION CASE.

Appeal to High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Caspersz and Ryves, Mr. Dwarkanath Mitter moved on behalf of Nandan Pande and two others who were convicted by the Special Magistrate, Bettiah, of setting class against class and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay fines of Rs. 500 each. The case arose out of the recent disturbances at Bettiah. The rule was granted.

MIDNAPORE CASE JUDGMENT.

Press Comments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," in a leading article to-day, says that after the finding of the Chief Justice in the [illegible]dnapur case, a departmental inquiry held by the Commissioner and assisted by Mr. Weston Hardy, was considered necessary. An independent Commission consisting of unbiased officials and non-officials possessing the confidence of Government and the public, is suggested.

SAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

European Driver Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

On Sunday morning a fatal accident befel a European driver of the East Indian Railway, named Foster. It appears the driver, who was taking up a goods train along the loop line, found the distant danger signal near Rasaulpore station and left the engine in order to ascertain the cause of the detention. The driver, it is said, was a few yards ahead of the engine when the signal was lowered, and the fireman who thought that his companion was on the forepart of the engine, started the train with the result that Foster was cut into halves. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.

THE LOSS OF RIFLE AND AMMUNITION.

Police Enquiry Continues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JUNE, 7.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway police are investigating the case of the alleged theft of the single bore rifle, 2,300 assorted cartridges, and some quantity of gunpowder which was sent from Howrah to Dharur on the 14th March last and lost in transit.

E. I. RAILWAY.

Threat of a Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 7.

Last year a driver and a shunting jemadar were punished departmentally for an accident to a coolie who got jammed between the buffers of wagons during shunting at Moghalserai. Subsequently the men were tried and sentenced to six months. It is alleged a notice was served on the E. I. Ry. that there would be a general strike of the Indian staff unless the men were released on bail pending appeal.

A railway official has visited Benares and released the driver on bail of Rs. 300

STEPS are being taken in Ceylon to introduce a nickel coin to replace the present five-cent piece.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Drivers' Terms.

APPEAL TO RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 7.

In connection with the Madras Railway drivers' strike, there was a meeting last Saturday night, at Royapuram, at which the men with their wives were present. The men are still of opinion that they could not with any self-respect accept the invitation of the Agent to return to duty, under the conditions set forth in his circular. The men, who are said to be the ringleaders and are supposed to have an immense deal of influence over the rank and file, in reality simply voice the sentiments of the men. The latter think it would be unfair to sacrifice the men who assisted them in voicing their grievances. The men are prepared to come in, if the Company concede their two requests, but on no other condition, as they consider them perfectly fair to both sides.

Mr. J. A. Balfour, Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, with the Rev. M. Tindale of Royapuram, is endeavouring to get up a public meeting with a view to place the grievances of the strikers before the public in a forcible manner.

The following telegram has been sent to Sir T. R. Wynne, Chairman, Railway Board :—"At a meeting, held by the drivers on the 4th instant, a resolution was passed to address the Chairman, Railway Board, requesting his intervention."

In addition to the above, Mr. Balfour sent the following telegram to the Chairman, Railway Board :—"Drivers, Madras Railway, offer to submit their grievances to the decision of a Conciliation Arbitration Board, as authorised by the Right Hon'ble Lloyd-George and by your predecessor. Solicit your intervention."

THE AMIR'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Melville Deputed to Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 7.

The following appeared in to-day's "Civil and Military Gazette" :—

We hear from Simla, that the Amir, who has lately been suffering from his old enemy, gout, and has derived but little relief from the ministrations of the Kabul hakims, has asked the Government of India for the loan of the services of a competent medical officer. The officer selected is Major H. G. Melville, I.M.S., Professor of Materia Medica in the Lahore Medical College.

Major Melville will probably be leaving for Kabul in a few days. Having spent much of his early medical carrier on the Frontier, he has a knowledge of both Pushtu and Persian while his appointment to a Chair in the Lahore College, is in itself a sufficient indica- of high professional attainments.

BURMA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

A Laudable Object.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

RANGOON, JUNE 7.

A Company has been registered under the name of Burma Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., of which Messrs. Stork and Co., have been appointed Managing Agents for Burma.

The object of the Company is to promote. encourage and improve the cultivation of sugarcane in Burma and to refine sugar for local and the Indian markets where there is an ample outlet, as shown by the large importation from Java and elsewhere.

The authorised capital is ten lakhs of rupees of which three lakhs is being called up. Of the three lakhs, over half has already been applied for and the balance is being offered to the public.

The Company propose to start a plantation for cultivation of various species of cane, under expert supervision, to ascertain the most suitable sorts for this climate, and also to erect a small refinery which will be so arranged as to allow for expansion as the business develops.

RIVALRY AMONGST RAILWAY SERVANTS.

European Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A Karimganj correspondent wires:—A European, named Fuller, employed as a fireman on the Assam Bengal Railway, yesterday was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of having caused gunshot wounds to another Railway employee, Lee, of Badarpur. A charge of theft is now pending against him.

CATTLE DISEASE IN BURMA.

Precautionary Measures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 7.

The Cantonment Magistrate, Rangoon, reports that foot and mouth disease had broken out among the cattle at the dairy farm of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Investigation, however, proved that the report was unfounded. It transpired that the disease had attacked the bullocks of the Supply and Transport Corps, whose lines are adjacent to the dairy farm and that there are several cases there. Segregation sheds have been erected and contact sheds for quarantine.

Owing to the frequent outbreak of diseases among cattle in the Shan States, the Civil Veterinary Department has been endeavouring to make suitable arrangements for the provision of assistants. The Northern Shan States have, so far, proved a failure.

THE DOIWALA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Trial of Accused Begun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 7.

The case in which certain members of the O. and R. Railway staff are to be prosecuted for culpable negligence in connection with the recent fatal collision at Doiwalla, commenced at Mussoorie to-day before Mr. Lomas.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay are notified :—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain S. Hutcheson, 3rd Brahmans, Lieut. W. C. Hutcheson, 3rd Brahmans, per s.s. "Salsette," on 13th November ; Captains T. D. Jackson, K. O. (R. Lancs.) Regt. H. D. McLaughlin 2-6th Gurkha Rifles, per s.s. "Persia," on 4th June ; and J. L. Furney, 22nd Punjabis, per s.s. "Salsette," on 5th March.

Departures.—Captain C. D. Duxbury, S. and T. Corps, Major S. H. Shepherd, D.A.A. G., 2nd Divn, Brig.-General G. J. Younghusband, G.O.C., Fyzabad Brigade, Major A. England, A.V.C., 1st Divn., Captain A. J. Poole, 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt., Lieut. C. W. Watney, 74th Punjabis, and Colonel H. de B. de Lisle, the (Royal) Dragoons, per s.s. "Arabia," on 5th June.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Col. C. M. Ducat, Poona Horse, per s.s. "Salsette," on 29th May, Col. S. E. G. Lawless, R.F.A., per s.s. "Persia," on 4th June.

Departures.—Lieut. E. Simkinson, 24th Punjabis, per s.s. "Somali," on 1st June, Col. Stanley G. D. Smith, R.A.I.O. Dept. Col. W. M. Messe, 114th, Mahrattas, Col. W. Huskison, R.E., Major E. G. R. Whitcombe, I.M.S., Att. 116th Mahrattas, 2nd-Lieut. J. A. T. Miller, 14th Hussars, Col. G. I. Fry, 125th Rifles, Major H. A. Hinge, R.A.M.C., per s.s. "Arabia," on 5th June.

In Bombay Bridge Order No. 666 of 1909 against s.s. "Dumbia," on 15th May, 13th May, 1909.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Cawood, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, and Major J. K. Tod, Squadron Commander, to be Second-in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel H. A. Merewether vacated, dated 18th March.

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force.)—Brevet-Major A. L. Bickford, Double Company Commander pro-tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major M. L. Hornby, D.S.O., retired, dated 29th April.

Captain P. H. Keen, Double Company Officer, to officiate as Second-in-Command in addition to his other duties, vice Major E. R. Morton, granted leave, or until further orders, dated 6th March.

98th Infantry.—Major F. Fisher, Double Company Commander, to officiate as Second-in-Command, vice Captain V. F. W. Tregear relieved, and Major G. S. Fraser on leave, dated 4th May.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, June 7.—Maj Sheppard, D A A G, from Rawalpindi.
Capt Jackson, Lancs Regt, from England.
Capt. Laughlin, 6th G R, from England.
Capt Poole, R War Regt, from Peshawar.
Maj England, A V Corps, from Peshawar.
Lieut Watney, 74 Punjabis, from Lucknow.
Col de Lisle, Royal Dragoons, from Lucknow.
Capt Furney, 22nd Punj, from England.
Capt Duxbury, S and T Corps, from Bareilly.
Lieut Phillips, the King's Own Regt, from Lucknow.
Lieut Philips, 4th Worc Regt, from Bareilly.
Lieut Russell, IMS, from Bangalore.
Col Smith, R A, from Madras.
Lieut Cudlip, R A. from Matheran.
Col Messe, 114th Mahrattas, from Poona.
Col Lawless, R F A, from England.
Col Huskisson, C R E, from Ootacamund.
Col Fry, 125th Napiers Rifles, from Bangalore.
Maj Hinge, R A, M C, from Ootacamund.
Lieut Ford, 108th Inf, from Nagar.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 7.—Lieut Russell, I M S, to Kasauli.
Col Smith, R A, to England.
Col Messe, 114th Mahrattas, to England.
Col Lawless, R F A, to Neemuch.
Col Huskisson, C R E, to England.
Maj Whitcombe, 116th Mahr, to England.
2nd Lieut Miller, 14 Hus, to England.
Col Fry, 125th Napier Regt, to England.
Maj Hinge, R A M C, to England.
Lieut Ford, 108 Inf, to Dessa.
Lt-Col, Cartwright, 36th Jacobs Horse, to Amballa.
Maj Sheppard, D A A G, to England.
Capt Laughlin, 2-6th G R, to Indore.
Br-Genl, Younghushand, Fyzabad Bgde, to England.
Maj England, A V Corps, to England.
Capt Poole, R W R, to England.
Lieut Watney, 74th Punj., to England.
Col de Lisle, Royal Drag, to England.
Capt Duxbury, S and T Corps, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The following changes in Army Reliefs for 1909-10 have been ordered:—

No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Quetta to Roorkee instead of Agra and Delhi.

No. 94 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Roorkee to Agra and Delhi, new move.

2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, from Chaubuttia to Fort William, instead of Ahmednagar.

No. 24, Native Mountain Battery, from Bannu to Bhamo instead of Maymyo.

No. 27, Native Mountain Battery from Bhamo to Maymyo new line.

1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, is withdrawn from Sitapur to the new line at Quetta.

The retirement this month of Lieut-Colonel A. G. Handley, I. M. S., is notified.

It is notified that the following subject has been chosen by the Council of the United Service Institution, Simla, for the Gold Medal Essay for next year :—"Is the System of the Organisation of Executive on Lines of communication as described in Volume II, Home Field Service Regulations, adaptable to India ?"

POLO DINNER AT VICE-REGAL LODGE.

Names of Guests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The Viceroy gave his annual Polo dinner at Viceregal Lodge, to-night, to the members of the teams playing in the tournament now proceeding here. His guests were Captain H. F. Wickham, Mr. L. St.-C. Cheape, Mr. E A. Wienholt, Mr. L. H. Hawkins, Major Sir John Milbanke, Captain the Hon'ble E. B. Meade, Mr. F. F. Meade, Major F. Wormald, Major E. Crawley, Mr. C. E. Bryant, Mr. B. G. Nicholas, Mr. P. G. Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel N. T. Nickalls, Major R. W. R. Barnes, Captain B. D. Fisher, Mr. H. S. Nutting, Mr. M. G. P. Willoughby, Captain Lord Francis Scott, Captain R. G. Jelf, Captain V. A. S. Keighley, Captain T. H. Harker, Captain A. A. Todd, Captain G. G. E. Wylly, V.C., Captain N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, Major L. P. Hay, 5th Cavalry; Major R. E. Chaplin, 8th Cavalry; Captain W. K. Bourne, 2nd Lancers; Mr. V. P. B. Williams, 4th Cavalry; Sardar Bahadur General Pretam Singh, Sardar Sewa Singh, Sardar Colonel Sarup Singh, Captain W. F. Shore, Mr. J. L. Mowbray, Major D. G. M. Campbell, Captain E. W. C. Ridgeway, Lieut-Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, Captain J. Mackenzie, and Captain W. W. Muir.

KURRUM VALLEY TROUBLE.

Amicably Settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The tribal dispute upon the Afghan border in the Kurrum Valley is understood to have been amicably arranged. Sir George Roos Keppel is still upon the spot.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Army Temperance Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 21.

AT the annual distribution of awards of the Royal Army Temperance Association, popularly known as the "A. T. A.", General Sir Ian Hamilton pledged himself to abstain from all intoxicating liquor for one year, a period, he thought quite long enough for a man who had arrived at his age, to look forward. He stood before the meeting, he said, not as an apostle whose hand held a shining light to guide their erring footsteps, but rather as a sinner in whose hand glimmered doubtfully a candle signifying repentance, and one down whose throat, quite 10,000 quarts of dutiable liquor must have flowed—at the thought of which his conscience pricked him. However, "never too late to mend," was what the General evidently had in his mind, and he was going to begin. And as it was more in consonance with the traditions of the British Army, that the officers should call to the men to come on, and not to go on, he would call to them to come and follow him. He acknowledged that he might find it rather uncomfortable to be a total abstainer for a whole year, not to say at times rather awkward too, but he meant to stick it out anyhow and hoped that here and there in the Southern Command, some soldier lads might be induced to follow his example. The General also said that he would like British mothers to realise that their boys, on joining the Army, might acquire good habits and rid themselves of bad ones. Vigilance, pluck and power to resist, were the qualities expected of a British soldier, and in no better manner could they practise them, than by perpetually battling against an inherited inclination to self-indulgence. The numbers of members of the A. T. A. shews a steady annual increase, reaching at present to close on 50,000 men, so allowing that the average annual expenditure on drink might be ten pounds for each man, half a million of money is being devoted to better purposes. The A. T. A. man from India with a bit put by, and some knowledge of country life might blossom forth at Home, as a small landed proprietor as under the Small Holdings Act, one to fifty acres can be acquired by purchase or be rented in any county parish. But after all, a man who has any inclination that way and any knowledge of the business, with of course a bit of money in hand, would probably do better to shove along to Australia or New-Zealand, where he will find a hearty welcome, for such men are badly wanted there.

The Royal Naval and Military Tournament has now been on at Olympia for a week and more, and in spite of the many other counter-attractions, London offers of more exciting nature, such for instance as the "Golden West," this military circus appears to find as much favour with the public as ever. There is necessarily a good deal that is excessively tedious about the proceedings and nothing very exciting, but as a show it is quite up to its predecessors. A new feature is the officers' jumping competition introduced for the first time, a display of the ordinary kind, which can be seen any day in India. But the two principal events on the programme are transporting troops to a theatre of war and hedgerow-fighting. The former is well put on and smartly carried out, and gives the public an opportunity of realising what an amount of arrangement is required to land an army on a distant shore. For the other event, the arena is arranged with hedges, which are lined by the 25th Cyclist Battalion, who come to close quarters with the invaders ; after a desperate fight round a gun team the invading force is repelled. Well, one must not be too captious, after all it draws the public which is the object in view. These annual shows have been the means of raising no less than £71,000. which has been mainly devoted to Service Charities Some years ago, the military share of the proceeds was given in part or whole towards swimming baths at Aldershot, which gave rise to strong expression of disapproval, where it was considered inexpedient that money so acquired should be devoted to a purpose for which the public funds should provide. The march past, outside the Mansion House last Saturday, of 9,000 horse and foot of the London Territorials, afforded an excellent opportunity of judging the success of the recent recruiting boom as regards the physique of the men enrolled during that period of strenuous effort. On the whole, the physique of the men who went by would compare most favourably with that of any regular troops, but there were exceptions, more numerous in some corps than in others, glaring examples of hasty and ill-considered recruiting which left the impression on one's mind that some corps had accepted any puny lad who presented himself, in order to show a full muster roll, or to make up the 75 per cent. of establishment, in order to qualify for the privilege of receiving colours from the King next month. As a spectator was heard to remark, it would appear easier for these weedy boys to satisfy the recruiting authorities than to persuade a sceptical tobacconist to serve them with cigarettes. This appearance gave one the impression that it would only need a twelve mile march and a night in the open to finish their military, if not their earthly, career.

Aldershot was under arms last Friday, when the Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained with a sealed patterned assault on old Cæsar's Camp, which was defended by the usual skeleton. The area of operations was at the beginning enveloped in a thick mist, which, as it cleared later on, revealed an extraordinary object on Laffan's Plain, scudding across the open ground like some monster bird that had been winged by the attacking infantry and was vainly endeavouring to rise and get away which, in reality, is just what it was trying to do, as it turned out to be the army aeroplane, which, by-the-bye, one of the London papers still insists in all seriousness, is only a blind, to keep inquisitive pressmen off the genuine article, still successfully secreted in that remote Scotch glen. It is easy to believe that if this story is given any credence, every glen in the Highlands would have been ransacked by this time in order to disclose the mythical camp where the successful experiments are said to be going on. Would the energetic and enterprising pressmen from London, on alighting at the little Highland railway station, allow himself to be so easily led in the opposite direction to the camp, by one of the civilian scouts said to be always on duty on the platform for this purpose, till despondent, weary and footsore, he gladly pays his treacherous guide a generous sum to conduct him to the nearest station from whence he can regain London town and civilisation. We are told that some half dozen arrivals from London having undergone this experience at various times, further attempts to penetrate the Grampian range where the secret trials were said to be taking place, were abandoned. A gross slander surely on that most resourceful and persistent individual, the modern newspaper reporter.

It has at last been definitely laid down how long a period certain appointments can be retained by officers of the R. A. M. C. There are some which may be held for three years and extended to five, while others are for four and three years, no mention being made however of extensions. It would be more satisfactory if it was clearly stated whether extensions are contemplated in the latter appointments. There has been a good deal of grumbling at the way, some favoured officers have been permitted to hang on in some of the Home Specialist appointments, with apparently no restriction to limit of tenure, while there are plenty of qualified men to take their places but who do not wish to do so on the foreign service roster.

Lord Newton has again been asking awkward questions and wanting to know the strength and composition of the expeditionary force, but Lord Lucas refused to reveal our strength or, our weakness, for he confessed to some weaknesses, just little gaps here and there, which the Government were of course speedily filling up, but it would be inexpedient to state publicly what they were. However, if Lord Newton would step down to the War Office and promise not to give it away, he would tell him all. Lord Newton said how extremely flattered he felt at this mark of confidence, but the privilege offered him was altogether too overwhelming ; he did not see why he should be placed in a more advantageous position than any other tax-payer. Then Lord Middleton, by way of adding to the amusement of the occasion, enquired how many army corps it was intended to send abroad in case of war and no doubt would also have received an invitation to step down to the War Office, when Lord Crewe interposed by informing the ex-War Minister that the strength of the force sent abroad would, he imagined, depend on the exigencies of the situation.

Lord Roberts has again in the House of Lords, made a fervid appeal for an efficient and adequate army for Home defence, only to be told by the speakers for the Government that everything is all right and that everything with regard to the Regular Army and Home defence has been vastly improved since the present Government took on. Lord Roberts commanded the most tense attention as he declaimed the Territorial Army as a sham : "War is not a sham, but your Army is a sham. I implore you to take the nation into your confidence and the nation will respond." Somebody had suggested that the Territorial Army might be given a test, "What test?" demanded Lord Roberts; "there is no test but war, and will you wait for that?" There was some sarcasm in the remark that, marching before the Lord Mayor would not make an army, but never did a patriot plead more earnestly for his country than did Lord Roberts on this occasion. Mr. Haldane was present, listening intently with hand to ear, that he might not miss a single word that fell from the lips of the veteran soldier and patriot. Before Lord Roberts made his appeal, the Duke of Bedford laid bare the lamentable inefficiencies of the Special Reserve and deficiency of officers throughout the forces, regular and irregular. Lord Roberts expressed his concurrence with all that had been said on these points, but the Earl of Crewe merely feigned surprise that any exception should be taken to a scheme "that had been authorised by their Lordships' House." The infantry of the Special Reserve was only 2,000 men under strength and the whole Special Reserve was within 5,000 of its strength. And what a strength too ! 20,000 of the immature lads who have been enlisted, are in the opinion of those most qualified to know, totally unfit for service. The 38,000 men who turned over from the old Militia, will all be time-expired or have transferred to the Regular Army within the next three years. Yet it has been officially stated that in 1913, we shall have a Reserve Army of 200,000 men, 106,000 of which will belong to a Regular Reserve, and the balance of 94,000 must therefore be looked for in the Special Reserve, where it certainly will not be found.

A LESSON FROM KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As an humble member of the minorities, who are at present seeking representation in the Legislature and Municipal Administration of the country, I have been watching the progress of Moslem agitation in this respect with some keenness. But a yet stronger reason why I claim to speak on this point is that I can give your readers some information from actual experience as to the necessity of separate electorates so persistently urged by H. H. the Aga-Khan and his followers. I hope my Hindu brethren will try to account for this state of things in their heart of hearts.

I believe there is hardly any man among Englishmen or Indians. who can seriously say that our attempts for progress should not have as their ideal a real national feeling. To say so would be simply mean and cruel. But there should be as well a complete unanimity as to the existence at present of a number of races, castes, religions and sects among us that have little mutual confidence in each other. Let us suppose that the so-called sectarian politicians are wrong in assuming the existence of special interests of castes and creeds. But the point is that, rightly or wrongly, we have in our country a number of parties, based on religious, social or other grounds, that will not look with equanimity upon the prospect of anyone or more of them gaining any sort of power or its semblance, unless that power is shared by themselves in a fixed measure. It is very well for us Hindus to say that our Mahomedan countrymen should not mind much whether the major portion of the loaves and fishes of political power goes to Hindus or to somebody else. Whenever, however, that somebody else becomes anyone but the Hindus—and preferably the Hindus of one's own particular caste—we are sure to be put out. No proof of this is required when one considers how angry our people are as soon as a Mahomedan wishes to be assured of representation, at least in proportion to his numbers. Do not the Hindu Councillor represent as well his Islamite countrymen as his own co-religionists? Yes. But does a Mahomedan Councillor not guard the interests of his Hindu brother? "Not always" would be the answer.

The Hindus of Madras would here tell me that they have returned a Mahomedan to the Viceregal Council for many years. But I would ask them : Would you not extend this broad principle of yours a little further and, instead of choosing a Moslem to represent you, ask your fellow-citizens of that faith to elect somebody to speak for you? You will never do it and why? Simply, because unless the Moslem is of your choice, he cannot command your full and implicit confidence. The question then is not of the person chosen but of the constituents who choose. I may engage an Englishman to defend me against a charge of attempt to subvert the British supremacy in India. But that does not mean that even a Jain, appointed by the Britishers' would claim my confidence. We can thus see that instead of consenting to be represented by a Mahomedan of your liking, a Mahomedan would really prefer to have a Hindu of his own approval to stand for his interests. Whether there are any such interests or not, is a question with which I will not trouble myself to-day. Reasonably, or not, I do think that my interests are at stake. I cannot be induced by any conceivable argument that I should allow myself to be cared for by one whom I do not believe in and who has neither sought nor obtained my consent.

Your readers probably know that between similarly situated parties a keen competition is taking place at Kolhapur for social, religious and political power. Of course it is a storm in a teapot, when you compare it in its dimensions with the Hindu-Moslem question. But if keenness and strength of feelings is to be considered or if the difficulty of task is to be a test of its importance, the struggle that we are here witnessing between the Brahmin guardians and their poor, ignorant non-Brahmin wards, assumes a gravity which is not inconsiderable by the side even of that question. Our elections of the members of the governing body of the local Library is an episode in this very story and it very well illustrates the probable results of mixed electorates. The Brahmin members of the Library are a majority and they have always held with an iron grip the management of the institution. Needless is it to say that it became under this management a steady support of extremist literature. The non-Brahmins, who are a little less than half the total number of its constitutents, tried to assert their own right. The nationalist leaders of the party in power refused their humble brethren of the backward classes any concession whatever. The principle of government by majorities was ruthlessly applied to suppress this attempt. But, even for them the success of the Mohamedans in forcing an admission from the Congress that a minimum of representation ought to be secured to them, was too strong. Hence the elite of our Brahmin friends became at last liberal enough to elect some non-Brahmins to represent their castes on the board of the Library. One of them was a Pleader, who had never opened his lips on either side during the course of his whole life. Another was a young Maratha, whose official duty made him stay at a distance of forty short miles from Kolhapur. The third was a servant in the P. W. D. called upon to wander from place to place in the Kolhapur territories. Here were the non-Brahmins elected by the Brahmins to stand for the non-Brahmins who were dying to have their voice heard by their great Gurus. If the Mahomedans are to be guaranteed such advocates of their cause—advocates who could not even attend a Council meeting and whose incapacity would therefore discredit those whom they undertook or professed to represent—surely they should allow themselves to be borne down under the weight of Hindu clamour in favour of mixed electorates that are nothing but bodies to be entirely swayed by Hindu majorities. But surely the Mahomedan leaders, like Mr. Ali Imam or Mr. Ameer Ali, are not such simpletons as the Brahmins of Kolhapur considered their other fellow-citizens to be.—Yours, etc.

A. B. LATTHE.

Kolhapur, June 3.

IT is understood that the question of filling up the vacancies in the recently sanctioned professorships in the Lahore Medical College is engaging the attention of the Imperial and Local Governments.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN REFORMS.

MR. AMEER ALI writes to the "Times" of May 29 :—

Sir,—Will you allow me to say a few words with regard to the Viceroy's telegram to the Secretary of State which was officially published on the 10th and appeared in "The Times" on the 11th inst.? His Excellency has quoted in it a passage from a letter of the special sub-committee of the All-India Moslem League (Aligarh) dated February 4 last in order to indicate that the Mahomedans approve of the proposals of the Government of India. Detached from its context, the passage quoted appears inconsistent with the general Mahomedan attitude towards mixed electorates ever since the Deputation to Lord Minto in October, 1906.

The special sub-committee's letter, written when the whole question of Mahomedan representation was in a fluid state, was published in the "Times of India" on February 8, from which I derive my knowledge of its contents. It begins with expressing the relief caused to the sub-committee by Lord Morley's reply to the Moslem Deputation that had waited on his lordship a few days before, reiterates the Mahomedan objections to mixed electoral colleges, lays stress on the fact that members elected by such mixed electoral bodies would "only be mandatories and nominees of a non-Moslem majority," urges that the denominational element should be carried down to the very base in exclusive Mahomedan electorates, and adds that without wishing "to raise an iron wall for ever between Mahomedans and their Hindu countrymen, what it (the League) does desire is that, considering the conditions prevailing in India, real, effective, and truly Mahomedan representatives are essential in the best interests of the country." It then waives the objection to the election of non-Mahomedan representatives by Mahomedan electors at the final stage. This last position was immediately repudiated by the Deccan and other Leagues, and was subsequently abandoned by the Aligarh sub-committee.

After saying that if the full due of the Mahomedans as to number of seats in the Councils can be secured to them by means of "separate" and "denominational" electorates of which the Mahomedan section of the Rural and Municipal Boards may form a part, the Mahomedans have no desire to court the resentment of their non-Moslem countrymen to vote again on the same Boards for the purposes of returning members to the Councils," it makes various suggestions with regard to the Executive Councils.

Incidentally, by way of "intermezzo" comes the passage furnished to the Viceroy, in inexplicable disregard of all that precedes, for the discomfiture of the Mahomedans. It begins with the words, "It is impossible for me to pass on to the consideration of the second part of this subject without submitting to your Excellency that the despatch of the Government of India," &c.

My inference from the passage quoted in the Viceroy's telegram, read with the context, is that the special sub-committee had somehow received the impression that the Mahomedans were to get 10 seats on the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and that this prospect led to the exuberant expression of gratitude.

Anyhow the objections to mixed electorates are emphatically and unambiguously expressed, and hardly warrant the conclusion that the special sub-committee approved of the proposal for leaving Mahomedan representation even in part in the hands of mixed electorates.

I submit that the position is by no means so simple as is assumed in the telegram. The great Mahomedan barons of Oudh, headed by that distinguished and public-spirited nobleman the Raja of Mahmudabad, the Mahomedans of Bengal with his eminent colleague in the Viceroy's Council, the Nawab of Dacca, at their head, the Punjab, the Deccan, and Madras Leagues, the Central National Mahomedan Association led by Moulvi Abdul Jubbar, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., one of the most respected leaders in Bengal and Nawab Bahadur Syed Ameer Hosein, C.I.E., ex-Member of the Viceroy's Council, the Anjuman-i-Mussulmanan, Bengal, under the leadership of Prince Jehandar Mirza and Dewan Fazli Rubbee, the Mahomedans of Rangoon, Pubna, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Rae Bareilly—to give only a few names at random—have emphatically condemned mixed electorates and have insisted on special electorates from top to bottom as the only means of securing to the Mahomedans a real and genuine share in the political privileges that are being conceded to the peoples of India.

The resolutions passed at these meetings have, according to my information, been in every case telegraphed to the Viceroy ; but judging from his telegram they appear not to have reached him.

In the face of this overwhelming evidence it seems hardly consistent with equity—and I say this with all respect to the eminent statesman who with Lord Morley is interested in the success or failure of the reforms—for the Government of India to pin the general body of the Mahomedans down to an isolated passage from a long and somewhat discursive letter, and to meet all their demands, solemnly conceded not once but repeatedly, with a summary "non possumus."

The assurances given by Lord Minto, and afterwards by Lord Morley, can hardly admit of two meanings. The Mahomedans understood, as the Government intended them to understand, that under the Reform Scheme they were to obtain on exclusive Musulman registers representation in excess of their numerical strength. These assurances are still, I believe, regarded by the Government as "pledges," given in good faith, which must be redeemed.

His Excellency now proposes to redeem them in two ways—quite different from what he himself accepted quite different from what the Secretary of State expressly stated in the House of Lords, and quite different from what the bulk of the people whom they concern have long urged.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding I will quote the passage from the Viceroy's telegram which deals with the subject. His Excellency says :—

That the Mahomedans should have by means of separate electorates a number of seats closely approaching that to which their numerical proportion in the population would entitle them, and that over and above this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates.

It is difficult to imagine the reason, on the part of Government at least, for putting into force distinct methods for the election of Mahomedan representatives. It would be thought that if separate electorates were feasible, as "ex concesso" they are, for the election of representatives to seats specially reserved for Mahomedans, the easiest as well as the wisest and most equitable course would be to add to the number of seats so assigned a few more on considerations that were admitted to be reasonable and just and let them elect to all by means of the separate electorates so constituted.

The Hindu Nationalist opposition to the Mahomedan demand for separate electorates is perfectly intelligible ; for it conceded in full, as Lord Morley assured the Mahomedans it was, it placed a barrier to their being dragged along to the goal of Hindu Nationalism—Swaraj. The shrewd support which some of the Nationalist leaders have accorded to the proposed arrangement is also intelligible. But it is not so easy to understand the present point of view of the Government.

The Viceroy intends that "the Mahomedans should have by means of separate electorates" a few seats approximating to their numerical proportion in the population "and that over and above this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates." The fulfilment of the latter hope—for it is merely a hope—does not depend on his Excellency's good wishes : it depends on the good will of the majority on the mixed electorates. The Nawab of Dacca in his speech at the mass meeting reported in the "Englishman" to hand by the last mail declares that hope to be futile and says under present conditions the "minimum" representation is sure to become the "maximum." This, not unnaturally, will be the cause of ever-recurring complaint and constant heart-burning amongst the Mahomedans, and what is worse, a fruitful source of discord.

But supposing the mixed electorates were to return some Mahomedans, what would be the result? The Mahomedans who would be so returned, as a leading Mahomedan of the Punjab points out, will be "mere mandatories of the majority by whose good will and support they secure their return ; they will come pledged to the political programme of their supporters and constituents, they would be constantly at variance with their Mahomedan colleagues. The Mahomedan party will thus be split up into two factions ; Mahomedan opinion will lose all weight and influence ; its usefulness will be lost both to the Government and the community, and Mahomedan representation will become an unedifying spectacle and a farce.

Surely it cannot be the intention of either the Government of India or of his Majesty's Government that the "Reforms" should end in this "impasse."

Yours faithfully,
AMEER ALI.

Reform Club, May 14.

P.S.—Since the above was written detailed reports of the great meeting of the Mahomedan notables of Oudh have come to hand, and I find that it was presided over by the venerable Raja Sir Tassaduq Rasul Khan, K.C.S.I., Raja of Jehangirabad, whose presence is most significant.—A. A.

PABHOSA.

A Little-Known Holy Hill.

In the new issue of the "Modern Review" there is an account of a little-known but interesting sacred hill. The writer says :—

How many educated Indians are there who are even acqainted with the name of the place which stands at the top of this article ! Yet from an antiquarian point of view, it is as important as Kapilavastu, Sarnath and Buddha Gaya, for it is the famous Prabhasa hill of the Buddhist Scriptures and is intimately associated with many incidents in the life of the Lord Buddha. Wrote an English visitor to Pabhosa :—

"The hill is one of the most remarkable objects in the Allahabad District and will some day form an object of attraction to tourists."

Situated on the banks of the Jumna, some thirty miles above Allahabad, Pabhosa can be approached either by land or water. The journey by land is a tedious and by no means a comfortable one. It is far from the railway line—indeed the nearest railway station is at least twelve miles distant from this place. There is no metalled road leading to it. One has to travel to this place from the railway station either by walking or riding a bullock cart or a pony.

The alternative route by water is the more comfortable one. Travelling by boat is that usually adopted by visitors. But the Jumna is becoming high and dry and so the journey by boat is not so pleasant as it ought to be. If the wind is favourable and there is sufficient water in the river it takes about three days to reach Pabhosa in a country boat from Allahabad. The boat has to be towed a long distance every day, which causes delay.

The walk of half a mile from the landing stage brings one to the "dharmasala" in which there is an inscription in modern Sanskrit and Devanagari character giving the name of the builder and the date of the building. Fuhrer has translated the inscription as follows :—

"(This) image of the glorious Jina (Parsvanatha) has been consecrated under the rule of the noble English, on a site made auspicious by the consecration and invocation of the glorius Jina Padmaprabha, on the upper side of the hill of Prabhasa, outside the town of Kausambi, by Sadhu Sri Hira Lal, son of Sadhu Sri Manikya Chand, younger brother of Sumeru Chand, brother of Sadhu Sri Mehar (i.e. Mihir) Chand, son of Pheru Mall, younger brother of Sadhu Sri Rayaji Mall, inhabitant of the town of Prayaga (Allahabad), belonging to the Goyala gotra the Agrotaka family, and being (spiritual) client of 'Bhattaraka,' the illustrious Lalitakirttijit, in the line of 'Bhattaraka' the illustrious Jagatkirtti, the descendent of Lohacharya, in the Pushkara 'gana,' the Mathura 'gachcha,' and the Kashthasaingha, on Friday, the 6th day of the dark fortnight of the month Margasirsha, in 'Samvat' 1881. May it be propitious !"

It was perhaps this inscription which furnished the clue to the discovery of Kausambi when General Sir Alexander Cunningham, the Director-General of the Archæological Survey, was making enquiries about that historical place. Curiously enough, General Cunningham was not acquainted with this inscription. Had he been, he would not have wasted so much time or used such arguments in the identification of Kausambi as is evident from his first Archæological Survey Report of 1863.

Pabhosa is sacred place to the Jainas where thousands congregate every winter for pilgrimage. Shiva Prasad himself was a Jaina and as such must have visited this spot several times and from the inscription in the 'dharmashala,' there was no difficulty for him to identify the village Kosam with the ancient 'Kosambi.' In the village at the foot of the hill, there is a tank called Deokund. To the east of the tank there is a small temple built on a raised platform, which does not show much of beauty or symmetry, but is built of the materials belonging to some ancient temples of Buddhistic or Jaina faith. Not far from it under a tree are collected together many fragments of sculptures which are worshipped by the villagers, as is evident from the red paint with which these are besmeared.

To reach the temple of Pareshnath, a flight of steps one hundred and ten in number, has to be ascended. These steps as well as the temple were built by a wealthy Jaina, in the twenties of the last century as recorded in the inscription whose translation has been already given above.

The temple possesses a small white marble image of Neminatha and a large copper statue of Parsvanatha. The priest of the temple is a Hindu Brahman, which shows the tolerant character of the votaries of both the Hindu and Jaina faiths. That the Hindu sovereigns were tolerant to the Jains is evident from the inscriptional records. It is mentioned in the second volume (pp. 56.57) of the new edition (1908 and 9) of the Imperial Gazetteer of India that—

"The settlement of a sectarian dispute has given us a record which narrates how King Bukkaraya of Vijayanagara brought about a reconcilation between the Jains and the Vaishnavas of Sravana-Belgola, and embodies a compact under which the Jains were to enjoy equal freedom and protection with the Vaishnavas in respect of the rites and processions."

But that for which Pabhosa should form the object of attraction to the tourists is the cave hewn in the solid rock over hanging the temple. This case is locally known as Sitamayi-ka rasoya or Sita's kitchen. Mr. Cockburn was the first European to describe this cave. In the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, already referred to above, he wrote :—

"I would identify this cave with the lofty stone cavern of a venomous dragon, in which Buddha was supposed to have left his shadow, and the spot visited by Hwen Thsang in the seventh century . . General Cunningham at first supposed the cave to have been carried away by the encroachments of the Jumna. He subsequently seems to have found a cave. But it seems to me from the reference to the three standing Jain figures cut in the rock, that he alludes to a rock-sheler behind the temple, and immediately below these three figures. He says 'the cave is artifical and is simply an old quarry with a pillar left in front for the roof.' "

"Sita's window on the contrary is one of the most perfect and typical rock-hewn caverns in existence."

But Mr. Cockburn did not enter the cave. That was reserved for Dr. Fuhrer, the Archæological Surveyor of the United Provinces, who entered it on the 24th March, 1887. In the "Epigraphica Indica," vol. II, pp. 240 'et seq,' he wrote:

"Above the solid rock, in which the cavern is hewn, several large boulders of hard grey quartzite are lying one upon another, in a sloping position. No doubt, the access to this cave from below was removed by the quarry men, as it would seem, shortly after the eighth century A. D. In order to effect an entrance into the cave and to copy its inscription outside ' ' which is visible to the naked eye from below, I intended first to erect a staging from the temple below up to the cave and inscription, but finding this to be extremely dangerous on account of the locality and its surroundings, I had a wooden crib made to let down by means of strong ropes from above the cave. As, however, the neighbourhood of the cavern was infested by numerous swarms of wild bees, the cave had to be entered by night * *"

There are inscriptions both on the outside and inside the cave in characters ranging from first century B.C. to eight century A.D. Mr. Cockburn took impressions of the inscription outside the cave. He has mentioned the manner in which he accomplished this task. He wrote :—

"The cave has one main entrance, a window about 3 by 2. * * The top of the window is about 4 feet from the top edge of the precipice. Owing to its inaccessible position I was unable to enter the cave. I had not sufficient confidence in the native boatmen, or in their tackle, to have myself let over the face of the precipice by a rope.

"I succeeded in feeling the whole of the inscription with my hand by lying down and having my legs held, while I hung my arm and shoulder over the precipice. I was thus enabled to darken the letters with a lead pencil and pass a wetted towel over the inscribed surface which I polished briskly with my hand, thus improving the lights and shadows.

"It occurred to me that a large looking glass, tied to poles and hung vertically a few feet in front of the inscription, should reflect the letters truly if held square. I accordingly put the idea into practice but of course got the image reversed. I, however, found that I could get a better view of the letters with the large telescope than I could from the reflected image. The inscription might easily be photographed thus."

Dr. Fuhrer succeeded in taking impressions of all the inscriptions both inside and outside the cave. These are published in the "Epigraphica Indica" from which their translations are reproduced below—

"'On the rock outside the cave.' 'By Asadhasena, the son of Gopali Vaihidari (i.e. the Vaihidara-princess), and maternal uncle of king Bahasatimittra (Brihaspatimitra) son of Gopali, a cave, was caused to be made in the tenth year of...of Kassapiya Arhats (i.e. either the Buddhists of the Kasyapiya school or the pupils of Vardhamana who was a Kasyapa by gotra).'

"'Inside the cave.' 'Caused to be made by Ashadhasena, son of the Vaibidasi (i. e., Vaihidara princess, and) son of King Bhagavata, son of Tevani (i.e. Traivarna princess, and) son of King Vaingapala, son of Sonakayana Sannakayana of Adhichhatra.' "

This cave is of no less historical interest than are the caves of Nasik and Kenheri. Yet its interior is inaccessible up to this day to visitors. From its position speculation has been rife as to how it was approached when it was tenanted. According to Mr. Cockburn :—

"There is a rock shelter above the cave. The floor of the rock shelter forms a ledge a yard wide. On this ledge a long flat shallow groove has been cut in the rock evidenly for the reception of a metal bar. Within the groove and also without it are sundry small deep holes cut in the rock for the insertion of metal pins and staples which were probably fixed with lead. From the metal bar, I would suppose. depended a chain ladder with a small platform below, to gain access to the cave."

But there is little trace left of the platform or the chain ladder if these ever existed. Pabhosa is the place of pilgrimage of the votaries of the Jaina sect. Surely the platform and the ladder would have been repaired or rebuilt by the pilgrims long ago had they known the tradition of their existence. The cave was tenanted by Budhist monks. And perhaps they possessed "Irdhipada." Mr. Walhouse, a member of the Madras Civil Service, writing in the "Indian Antiquary" for December 1880, defined "Irdhipada."

"'Irdhi' is the miraculous power distinguishing a Rahat one who has passed the Four Paths, and will at death attain 'Nirvana.' Its special characteristio is the power of instant locomotion and flight through the air from place to place, hence it is called "Irdhipada" i.e., the Divine Foot, on account of the assistance it renders to those possessing it. Both Brahmanical and Buddhist books, when alluding to this power, always speaks of it as something familiar and well-known. Fah-Hian, the Chinese pilgrim to India in the forth century, observes in a matter-of-course way as though it were nothing unusual that 'Rahats' continually fly, and again, 'the men of that country frequently see persons come flying to the temple, (some rock-temple), the religious men occupying the upper chambers are constantly on the wing.' (Beal's Travels of Fah Hian). . . Cells high up on sheer rocky faces have provoked speculation as to how they were tenanted. Fah Hian's statement may suggest some hint."

Then Mr. Walhouse says :—

"What is to be thought of this strange belief so contrary to the laws of inertia and gracity, and scientifically so incomprehensible and abstractedly impossible, but which is yet said to have prevailed so widely in countries far separated in space and time ? The only reply can be that people have related what they believed to be facts."

If that be true, then no ladder was needed to the tenant of the cave to reach it. This question of "Irdhipada" is so important that it deserves the attention of all seekers after truth in this age of scepticism and materialism. But as the people in this age do not possess that power something should be done to make the interior of the cave accessible to visitors. Mr. Cockburn suggested that the Government should take steps to replace the chain ladder. This suggestion should be as soon as possible carried into execution.

There are several sculptures hewn on the face of the rock which are very well done. On the top of the hill, there must have been a temple some centuries back, for its ruins are scattered all over the place. Probably the site of the temple it now occupied by the Trigonometrical Survey pillar. On the solid rock on the top of the hill are to be seen engravings of footprints and other symbols and figures of the Buddhists and Jainas.

Charming is the natural scenery exhibited from the top, and the lovers of the sublime and the beautiful cannot find a more romantic spot in the Allahabad district than the classical hill of Prabhasa.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. F. P. WHEAT.

The final forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1908-09 :—Taken on the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under wheat in the Province represented about 3·6 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this province in the same period averaged (a) 38·1 and (b) 25·8 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 25·6 per cent.

Season—The monsoon rains were timely and well distributed, and enabled the cultivators to commence sowings under favourable circumstances. November was practically a dry month. The winter rains, however, set in in the third week of December, but they were not so copious as in the previous year, and did not permit of further sowings on a very large scale. The rains in January were much below the average, except in Hazara, and in unirrigated areas the corps began to wither. This lasted until the 20th February, when good and general rain was received throughout the Province, which greatly improved the condition of the standing crops. In March and April the rainfall, though below the average, was beneficial and helped the crops to mature. Hailstorms occurred in some districts and did some damage to the crops, and affected the outturn to a certain extent.

Area.—The total area sown with wheat as now ascertained amounted to 1,019,500 acres against 977,700 acres in the preceding year and 1,146,400 acres in the year1906-07. The gross acreage is 4·3 per cent. above that of the last year and 3·1 per cent in excess of the quinquennial average. The increase is shared by nearly all the districts, but is most noticeable in the case of the unirrigated area of Dera Ismail Khan, where the total area sown has risen from130 960 acres to 180,300 acres, or by 37·7 per cent. This is due to timely rain at sowing time, the copious flow of water from the hill torrents, and to irrigation from the Paharpur Canal. The only district which shows a contraction is Kohat, where owing to deficient rainfall the area has decreased by 9·9 per cent. as compared with the last year. The decrease in the Kurram Agency is insignificant and calls for no remarks. The irrigated and unirrigated areas as compared with the previous year are as follows :—

	1907-08	1908-09.
Irrigated	249,000	260,700
Unirrigated ...	728,700	758,800

These figures show a rise of 5 per cent. in the irrigated and 4 per cent. in the unirrigated lands.

Outturn.—The total outturn of wheat works out to 213,274 tons or 469 lbs. per acre against 213,215 tons or 488 lbs. per acre in the previous year and 305,188 tons or 605 lbs. in the year 1907. The outturn is the same as last year, but is 24·6 per cent. less than the average of five years. The yield this year is above the average in Hazara, while in other districts it is average or about the average on irrigated areas, and below the average on unirrigated lands. In the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District the yield on unirrigated crops is poor, and is only 50 per cent. of the normal owing to the lack of timely rains.

Prices.—As compared with the previous year wheat was selling at Rs. 4 to Rs 5-2-7 per maund in Peshawar against Rs. 2-5-7 to Rs. 4-12-10 last year. In Dera Ismail Khan it was sold at Rs. 3-3 2 to Rs. 4-14-2 against Rs. 2-4-5 to Rs. 4-5-6 per maund in the preceding year. On the whole the prices of wheat ruled high throughout the year under report.

The dates at which the general harvesting of the crop was begun were as noted below, and these have been reported to be normal in all districts :—

Hazara	15th May 1909.
Peshawar	1st May 1909.
Kohat	On irrigated 1st. May and on unirrigated 12th April.
Bannu	10th April 1909.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	20th April 1909.
Tochi	15th May 1909.
Kurram	15th May 1909.

THE NASIK SEDITION CASE.

Finding of the Assessors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, June 5.

Before Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge and Assessors, further hearing was resumed to-day of the case against Ganesh Damoder Savarker, Brahmin.

Mr. Gopinath Vinayak Oke, the translator of the poems objected to, was further cross-examined by Mr. Thosar. Referring to the word "Swaraj" occurring in the third poem, the witness said it meant "self-government" or "self-rule." The witness was shown a Marathi book, called "Marathacha Ithascha Sadhane" (i.e., Materials for the History of the Maharattas), containing extracts from Shivaji's bakhar.

Mr. Thosar said that one of these extracts gave the sanad for Swaraj granted to Shahu by the Emperor of Delhi. This extract showed that in respect of certain districts Shahu was empowered to collect and administer in some cases one-fourth and in others one-tenth of the revenue ; while with regard to sixteen districts the collection of their whole revenue and their internal management were granted to Shahu by the Mogul Emperor.

After referring to the extract the witness confirmed what Mr. Thosar had stated.

Coming to the poem No. 17, the witness translated the first line of the poem as follows : "Shivba, come ye from the skies sitting in a balloon amidst thunder of the terrible new guns."

Mr. Thosar said he wanted to ask the witness whether it was not the fact that since the advent of the Portuguese in India guns and gun-powder had been introduced here.

The Judge : We know that guns were used in 1450.

Mr. Thosar said he found reference to a treaty having been entered into between Shivaji and the Portuguese Government by which the latter bound themselves to supply Shivaji with guns to carry on a war against the Mussalmans.

The witness was asked further questions with regard to the meaning of the word "parka" in the sense of "stranger."

Re-examined by Mr. Gole, the witness said in the current Marathi literature he had not come across the word "parka" in the sense of "hostile." The words "rakhshas" and "daitya" were used in the sense of "wicked beings" in the current Marathi.

Mr. Bapuji Dinanath, the handwriting expert, was the next witness examined by Mr. Gole. He was shown some documents alleged to have been written by the accused. The witness said in his opinion all the papers were in the same hand.

THE ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Mr. Maruti Pandurang Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, examined by Mr. Gole, produsced the sanction given by Government for the prosecution of the accused. The witness was present when the accused's house was searched by Inspector Favel on the 13th June, 1908.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thosar, the witness said the name of the composer of the poems was given in the Government sanction. The witness did not know that in 1906 the accused was prosecuted for holding a meeting in a theatre without the permission of the Police. He had heard that the accused was fined Rs. 20 in the "Bande Mataram" case in 1906. He had also heard that the accused was prosecuted for creating a disturbance in the compound of the Bombay Police Court, during the trial of the "Kal" case in June 1908. Since the witness came to Nasik he did not know that there was ill-feeling between the Police and the accused.

The accused then made his statement to the Court. He said he had caused three thousand copies of the "Laghu Abhinava Bharat Mala" to be printed. He exposed them for sale. He did not compose the poems. The poet's name did not appear on the book as publisher, as the accused had purchased the copyright of the same. The accused's name therefore appeared as that of the publisher. He knew what these poems were before he published them. They were intended to be sung at festivals connected with Ganpati, Shivaji, etc. The accused then handed in a written statement. In this he stated that he caused the poems to be printed and published. He did not know the actual extent of the publication of the book or its sale, because after he made arrangements for its publication troubles arose in India in April, 1908, and he had neither time nor desire to inquire further into the matter. He was solely responsible for what he had done. Though he had not composed the poems, his view was that they were not intended either to create feelings of disaffection against Government or to incite the waging of war against the King. The poems related to Puranic and historical events which had actually taken place, and in them truth had not been sacrificed purposely. Only in one place all these facts had been briefly summarised. It was only in the last stanza of the ninth poem that an attempt had been made to apply the established truths of history to the present conditions. Neither he nor the composer of the poems had faith. Among the articles found in his house on the 2nd March, 1909, some were his, while others were smuggled in by the Police who bore him enmity. He had not put any of the documents in the eaves of his house. Since the last three or four years ill-feeling existed between him and the Police, and the latter had in consequence got up his case against him.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Gole, in summing up the case before the Assessors, said that the accused had admitted that he knew what the poems contained before he published them and he took the whole responsibility on himself. This did away with necessity of commenting upon the evidence relating to the publication of the poems. But it had been suggested that the Police had managed to put certain documents in the eaves of his house which did not belong to him. Now, the fact was this. The accused had told his brother to take out a currency note which he had put in the eaves, and when an attempt was made to take it out the Police found a bundle of documents, including the treatise on bombs, the leaflet entitled. "Two Historic Documents," the Marathi essay on the anarchist Prophulla and certain letters of the accused. It was suggested that the bundle was smuggled into the house by the Police. But it was not explained how that bundle happened to contain letters of the accused. Then they had to remember that in the search made by Inspector Favel in the accused's house books of a kind were found in it which made it quite compatible for the accused to possess the documents objected to. Mr. Gole submitted that the intention of the writer of the poems should be judged by the language of the poems themselves. He asked the assessors to interpret the language in its common acceptation as it obtained at present, and not in its etymological sense. He suggested that the word "parka" meant "foreign" and was applied to the British. In the first poem there were persistent references about the black King of the black destroying foreign demons and there was a prophesy that King Kali would come as the tenth autar and drive the foreign demons across the ocean. The word "kala" (black) was apparently used as a contrast to "gora" (white). Mr. Gole further argued that when people talked about "rakhshas" as "daityas" in their ordinary affairs of life, they did not refer to the mythical demons mentioned in the Puranas, but to wicked people. There were no demons like mythical demons in the present age and they must take a common sense view of what the meaning of the words was and to whom they applied. The "sentiments" of the people of Shivaji's times expressed in the second poem could not be applied, even if taken literally, to the time of Shivaji, as there were then no demons. He submitted that in the first two poems a clear attempt had been made to create among the people a feeling of disaffection against Government. The third poem objected to came within the purview of Section 121. In this poem the poet gave instances to show how independence was obtained in different countries in Europe, and in the same way the Indian people were told that they could not get "Swaraj" without waging war.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Thosar next addressed the assessors. He commented at great length upon the four poems. Taking up poem No 5 he submitted that it had no reference to the present times, or, in other words, to the present relations between the people of India and their rulers. It only stated how in Puranic times when the "daityas" and "danavas" (demons) oppressed the people and when their oppression became intolerable, the people prayed to God Vishnu to deliver them from their oppression, and how Vishnu manifested himself in this world in different avtars on his mission for the emancipation of the oppressed people. Mr. Thosar took exception to the construction put by the Public Prosecutor on the reference in the poem regarding the coming of King Kali as the tenth avtar. What was meant by the poet was that if in future any "rakhshas" or "demons" oppressed mankind, and their oppression became unbearable King Kali would come as the tenth avtar and annihilate the oppression. "Sindhu par" was wrongly translated as "across the ocean."

Mr. Thosar next contended that "parka rakhsbas" meant "hostile demons" and not "foreign demons" as translated by the translator, who had in his cross-examination admitted that in the first six stanzas the words would be more appropriately translated as "hostile demons." The word "parka" could also be here taken in the sense of a "stranger" or "not one's own." At any rate, the "parka rakhshas" did not apply to the British.

He further argued that the sentiments expressed in poem No. 7 did apply to the times of Shivaji. As they knew from history Shivaji was called "the protector of cows, Brahmins and Hindu religion," as he took up this cause owing to the oppression practised by the Mahomedans and the Portuguese who tried to force their religions on the Hindus. It was a common belief among the Hindus that Shivaji came as an avtar of Shanker to redress the wrongs of the Hindus. This would explain the other poem, headed "Prayers of the Mawalas to God Ganesh at the time of Shivaji's birth."

His Honour remarked that at this time the Hindus could not have much cause of complaint, as the then Mahomedan rulers were Akbar and Jehangir, who were fond of Hindus.

Mr. Thosar said in the first part of Akbar's reign there was a great deal of oppression on the Hindus, although to the latter part he was recognised as a very good emperor. But apart from that even supposing Akbar and Jehangir were good emperors, pursuing a policy of compromise and peace, still their subas (governors) in the Deccan were not always acting according to their orders. As for instance, the Nizam, the Governor at Bijapur, and other imperial representatives acted upon their own responsibility and Shivaji had to contend with them. Mr. Thosar asked the Court not to judge the poems too strictly if there was any anachronism with regard to time, but to allow the poet the usual license.

Mr. Thosar next urged that there was no reference about bombs in the poems as was attempted to be made out. The poems were written in December and the bomb made its first appearance in India at the end of April.

His Honour remarked that the author had apparently read about resolutions in Europe and he could not have been unaware of bombs.

Mr. Thosar admitted that he must have known about bombs, but still the people who read the poems did not necessarily know anything about them before the outrage in Bengal.

Coming to poem No. 9, which said independence could not be obtained without war, Mr. Thosar asked the Court to distinguish between the words "Swatantrata" (independence) and "Swaraj" (self-government). He pleaded that independence could only be obtained on the battlefield; but for Swaraj only a passive fight or resistance in the shape of a swadeshi movement, boycott and national education was necessary. That was the aspiration of the most educated people in this country and the ideal of Swaraj on the Colonial lines had been put forward from the Congress platform by Indian leaders like Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji and others. The fight here meant by the poet was a passive, unarmed resistance. It was impossible to obtain Swaraj by an open fight on the battlefield so long as the Arms Act was in force in India.

Mr. Thosar then proceeded to comment upon poem No. 17. Explaining the allusion about secret societies he said these were necessary as the people had to carry on a sort of guerilla warfare with the Mahomedans.

His Honour inquired why it should be necessary to form secret societies in the time of Shivaji.

Mr. Thosar said the reason was that they were still under Mahomedan rule and whatever they had to do they had to do secretly. In fact that was the advice of Ramdas, the preceptor of Shivaji, to Shivaji.

Commenting upon other evidence, Mr. Thosar asked the Court not to attach much importance to the alleged possession by the accused of the type-written treatise on bombs and other documents, firstly, because the accused denied all knowledge about them, and secondly, because assuming that he did possess them, they came into his possession after the introduction of bombs into India.

Both the Assessors found the accused guilty of each of the two charges and expressed the opinion that the poems in question applied to the present times.

His Honour took time to consider his judgment.

Mr. Gole asked the Court to postpone the trial of the third charge "sine die."

Mr. Thosar objected and asked for an order of acquittal.

His Honour said since the Government had not sanctioned prosecution on that charge he would not take cognisance of it.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Coming Meeting at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 7.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association will be held at Simla, next month. It is hoped that their Excellencies, the Viceroy, the President of the Indian Branch, Lady Minto, the Patroness, and the Commander-in-Chief will be present.

In addition to other important business the Committee will appoint a successor to Lord Kitchener, as President of the Central Executive Committee.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Return for May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 7.

Dharwar Reefs.—During May 1,312 tons ore were crushed in this Company's Mill from which 416·20 ounces gold were obtained. The tailings therefrom give an average assay value of 3 dwts 16 grs.

The trials on the mill tailings, carried out at Kolar, by the Central Metalurgical Establishment, have been completed. The results of the large scale tests were satisfactory and gave extraction 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. of gold contained.

The design of the small plant to treat tailings on the working scale has been prepared and is now under consideration.

Newport, the seaside colony of New York's financial potentates and social leaders, is gradually filling up, and, after paying the bills of last season's extravagance, is seeking reasons why its bills should be thrice those incurred in any other resort. It is recognised, the "Mail" says, that the chief cause lies in the enormous commissions paid to servants by tradesmen, and a campaign has begun to suppress the practice. A few summers at Newport meant for a servant early retirement to a life of ease on his profits. Mrs. Oliver Belmont, whose £600,000 "cottage" is being prepared for her occupancy this summer, advertises that only purchases authorised by her in writing will be accepted by her as legal obligations.

A young man who calls himself the "Marquis Alain Roger de Fonton-Harancourt," has, a Berlin correspondent states, been arrested in that city on a charge of selling false titles, orders and decorations to wealthy Berliners. The "Marquis", who lived in a fashionable hotel in great style, offered baronies and knighthoods, as well as numerous orders and decorations of various countries, to prosperous Berlin tradesmen and merchants, demanding substantial prices for these honours. In several cases he succeeded in obtaining large sums of money from his victims. One of them, on being offered a Bavarian barony, took the precaution to apply to the authorities to know whether the "Marquis" was justified in distributing honours of this kind and immediate investigations led to his arrest.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS VS. EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A match between the Government Telegraph and the E. T. C. Team was played on Saturday on the Oval, and resulted in a win for the former by an innings and 21 runs. For the Government Telegraph, Taylor put up 49 runs, including 5 sixes in a very short time. For the Eastern Telegraph Murray and Coutinho were responsible for running up the score from 23 to 60 between the fall of the 7th and 8th wickets.

The following are the scores :

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

1st Innings.

Netscher, b Coutinho	7
Sorris G, b Ryton	2
Edie, b Coutinho	4
D'Silva S, c Davies b Ryton ...	8
D'Souza V, c Vaz b Ryton ...	0
Taylor, c Smith b Campos ...	49
Leslie, (Capt) b Coutinho ...	6
Green R, c Campos b Murray ...	4
D'Silva A, b Campos	3
Arklie, b Campos	12
Holman, not out	22
Extras ...	2
Total ...	119

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

1st Innings.

Ryton, c Sorris b Taylor ...	7
Smith, b Sorris	0
Campos, c Taylor b Sorris ...	5
Davies, b Sorris	0
Britto, c Holman b Sorris ...	0
Hopcraft, b Sorris	5
Mendanha, c D'Silva b Taylor	0
Murray, c Holman b D'Silva ...	20
Coutinho, b Greene	15
White, st Edie b D'Silva ...	2
Vaz, not out	0
Extras ...	16
Total ...	70

2nd Innings.

Ryton, c Arklie b Taylor ...	10
Smith, c Holman, b Sorris ...	0
Campos, b Taylor	0
Davies, c D'Silva, b Taylor ...	0
Britto, b Taylor	0
Hopcraft, b Sorris	3
Mendanha, c D'Silva b Sorris ...	1
Murray, not out	5
Coutinho, c Sorris b Taylor ...	2
White, b Sorris, ...	4
Vaz, b Sorris	0
Extras ...	3
Total ...	28

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C. VS. ARMY AND NAVY STORES C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Marine Lines Maidan and resulted in a win for the Trust by 45 runs. Scores :—

B. I. T. C. C.

R Sorabji, c...	0
N M Bharucha, c	3
A B Shroff, b	0
J F Watson, b	9
R C Marathe, b	20
Byramjee, c...	19
D D Bharucha, c	2
R W Fisher, b	3
E B Bharucha, b	13
S A Murray, not out ...	13
K G Bam, c	1
Extras ...	3
Total ...	86

ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

R. V. Chasker, run out ...	3
H Rebello, run out	2
Mirker, l-b-w	6
Balaram, c	4
Corry, run out	4
Shivram, c	10
Raghunath, c	3
Lobo, c	4
Dias, c	2
S Pereira, c... ...	0
C C Almeida, not out ...	0
Extras ...	3
Total ...	41

BOXING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Seventeen Corps, including the Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Shwebo, are competing for the trophy in the boxing tournament which begins here to-night. The entries have filled well. There are, for catch-weights, nine entries, middles 37, lights 55, feathers 43, bantams 27, boys 15, and officers' lights 10. The total number of Corps represented are forty-one. The Durand football camp at Annandale has been placed at the disposal of the competitors.

POLO IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Finals in the Polo tournament here to-day had to be postponed until to-morrow owing to heavy rain.

THE RANIKHET WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 7.

The final in the Sailing Race took place to-day. The results are as follow :—

The "Wave" sailed by Colonel Thompson... 1
The "Violet" sailed by Mr. Rowcroft... 2
The "Infant" sailed by Mr. Stack............ 3

The dinner to the teams takes place at the Club to night.

Mr. Roland who sustained a broken rib at the polo match yesterday, is recovering favourably.

In the billiard match Mr. Casement of Naini Tal beat Mr. Riley of Ranikhet, and Colonel Broadmend of Ranikhet beat Captain Stack of Naini Tal, the game thus ending in a draw.

In the tennis match, in the Men's Singles, Major Killery of Ranikhet beat Mr. Dillon of Naini Tal by 2 sets to love.

It was through one of his earlier works—probably "Richard Feverel"—that Meredith gained the acquaintance of Carlyle. An anecdote, which the "Telegraph" has every reason to believe authentic, relates how the young man ventured, as most literary aspirants did in those days, to present a copy of his work to the Sage. He called shortly afterwards to hear what its reception had been. "After five minutes," Mrs. Carlyle informed him, Carlyle just said 'Bah !" and threw it down on the floor ; but he's taken it up again, and he says there's something in it." Thus encouraged, George Meredith was further invited to spend an evening with Carlyle. For hours the Sage discoursed without a break, upon the Eternal Verities, or what not. Now and again his victim, never a taciturn person, ventured to put in a remark, but it went absolutely unregarded. Finally he was dismissed with, "Mr. Meredith, you're a poor talker, but I'm thinking that as a writer you may make a name."

Floriline :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

SO ANNOYING.

Mr. Jenkinson—"I've been out half the day trying to collect money, and I'm savage enough to break the furniture. It beats everything how some men will put off and put off. A man who owes money and won't pay it, isn't fit to associate —"

Servant (opening the door)—"The butcher, sir, is downstairs with his bill."

Mr. Jenkinson—"Tell him to call again."

NOT FAR WRONG.

The teacher of a Sunday-school once put the following question to a new scholar—

"What did Moses do for a living while he was with Jethro."

There was a long silence, during which the other members of the class took occasion to "size up" the newcomer. The latter, however, was undismayed. After due reflection he answered—

"Please ma'am, he married one of Jethro's daughters !"

BRUTAL.

"I dreamed of you last night," said Jones to his wife over the breakfast table.

"What did you dream, dear?" enquired his wife.

"I dreamed a dream," answered Jones.

"But what was the dream?" enquired Mrs. Jones petulantly.

"I dreamed I caught a chap running away with you."

"And what did you say to him?" enquired his wife.

"What did I say? Why, I asked him why he was running."

ON THE SICK LIST.

Jack—"I don't feel right, somehow."
Ship's Surgeon—"Don't you sleep well ?"
J.—"Yes, sir, I sleep like a dormouse."
S.—"Eat well ?"
J.—"Eat like a pig, sir."
S.—"Take much liquid ?"
J.—"Yes, sir, drink like a fish ?"
S.—"Do you feel weak ?"
J.—"No, sir, feel as strong as a horse."
S.—"Are your eyes dim ?"
J.—"No, sir, I can see like an eagle."
S.—"You'd better wait until we are in port, and then go and see a veterinary surgeon, my man."

THE WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

A pompous doctor was going round the hospital wards, followed by a crowd of students.

"I can tell a man's occupation from his disease," he said, turning to a patient. "Now, this man is a musician. Aren't you ?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you play a wind instrument ?"

"Yes."

"You see, gentlemen, nothing is worse for the lungs than the wind instruments. What is your instrument, my friend ?"

And the man replied, "Concertina."

ONE TO THE PORTER.

He was merely a porter in the goods department. Whilst struggling to put a sack of wheat on his barrow, a clerk, young enough to have been his son, stood looking on. Seeing the clerk lolling against the door, the man said, "Will you, please, steady my truck until I get this on ?"

"I should say not !" contemptuously responded that gentleman. "I am paid for what I know, not for what I do."

Dropping the sack the porter calmly surveyed him from his daintily-polished toe to his nicely-polished hair, and then said, quietly, "Then I'll bet you get a mighty small salary, mister."

A CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT.

When Isaac Hopper, the American philanthropist, met a boy with a dirty face or hands he would stop him and enquire if he ever studied chemistry.

The boy. with a wondering stare would answer, "No."

"Well, then, I will teach you how to perform a curious chemical experiment," said Hopper. "Go home take a piece of soap, put it in water, and rub it briskly on thy face and hands. You have no idea what a beautiful froth it will make and how much whiter your skin will be. That's a chemical experiment. I advise you to try it."

EFFECT OF ELOQUENCE.

Governor Blank, of South Carolina, was a splendid lawyer and could talk a jury out of their five senses. He was especially noted for success in criminal cases, almost always clearing his client.

He was once counsel for a man accused of horse-stealing. He made a long, eloquent, and touching speech. The jury retired but returned in a few moments and proclaimed the man "Not guilty."

An old acquaintance stepped up to the accused and said—

"Jim, the danger is past ; and now, honor bright, didn't you steal that horse ?

To which Jim replied—

"Well, Tom, I've all along thought I took that horse, but since I've heard the governor's speech I don't believe I did.

HARD ON THE GENERAL.

Mr. Taft's striking personal appearance will save any visitor such an experience as fell to the lot of General Jasen L. Brown, of Missouri, who once went to the White House to give the newly-elected executive some hints about the Cabinet. While he was waiting in the ante-room he accosted a man who had just come into the room and was glancing over a paper.

"I suppose you are here on the same errand as I'am," he remarked.

"I don't know," replied the stranger pleasantly ; "what errand are you on ?

"I'am going to tell that old chump in there how to fix his Cabinet.

"No I can't say that I am on that errand."

"Maybe you ain't a politician?

"No," returned the stranger politely, "I'm the old chump.

General Brown was not in the new Cabinet.

AT WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL.

There is a good story told of Baron Brunnow at one time Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. At the death of the Duke of Wellington the whole diplomatic corps was invited to the funeral at St. Paul's.

The French Ambassador, on receiving his invitation, was much upset. He hurried off to his colleague of Russia and confided to him the difficulty in which he was placed. "The Queen," he said, "expects us to go to St. Paul's, to the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. How can I go, considering the injuries which the duke inflicted on my country? What shall I do ?" Baron Brunnow listened gravely to his colleague's exposition and then replied. "As the Duke is dead," he said, "I think you can safely go to his funeral. If you were asked to attend his resurrection I should say refuse the invitation !"

GOOD FOR BRONSON.

They were on the engrossing subject of girls.

"Look here," exclaimed Bronson "did you ever take a girl out to luncheon when she felt a little faint ?"

"Er—no," admitted Johnson reluctantly.

"Well, then, take my advice and don't. One day I took Miss Florry Flapper into a restaurant. At first she declined to eat anything, but then she said she believed she did feel a little faint."

"Did she take anything ?"

"Did she take anything ?" cried Bronson.

She seized the menu, glanced over it said she didn't feel hungry, and ordered——"

"Well, what did she order ?"

'Oysters, bouillon, lobster cutlets, sweetbreads and peas, chicken, shrimp salad, biscuit glace, macaroons, coffee, and creme de menthe. It cost me fifteen bob !"

"Well, you ought to be glad," said Johnson.

Glad ? What for ?

"Why, glad she wasn't hungry,"

MEDICINE TIME.

A not very intellegent young man was going a journey by an express train which only stopped at a very few stations.

The first stopping-place he came to he called to the guard.

"I say, guard, is this Bedford ?"

The guard answered:—

"No, a few station farther on."

The next stopping-place he came to he called the guard again:—

"I say, guard, is this Bedford ?"

The guard answered him again:—

"No you sit still, and I'll tell you when we get there."

The train stopped at Bedford, and the passengers for that place got out and others got in, and the train was off again, when the guard remembered he had not called the man, so he stopped the train, whistled for one of the porters to get out his luggage, and went and called the man, who looked up unconcernedly, and said :—

"It's all right, guard ; my wife told me to take a dose of quinine when I get to Bedford."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MARRIAGE AND EDUCATION.

Home Life and Home Ideals are much in the minds of both men and women just now. Annual conferences, Eugenic Societies' meetings, and University movements are, at the moment, directing thought that way. We are concerned here most with the practical aspects and the details of this great question. In this connection the Earl of Lytton, in a recent speech upon the practical preparation of women for the duties of the home, said, one of the saddest things about careers for women that have been said. Perhaps the idea had, previously, hardly formulated itself in words in the minds of his hearers ; yet, when stated in plain language, the truth seemed also a truism. Lord Lytton said that a mother's ideal for her girl was, first and foremost, the making of a successful marriage, one in which she would have full opportunity for self-development ; but, and it was this "but" which set one thinking —"but if a woman followed a wage-earning career after her schooldays, perhaps this stood in the way of a successful marriage." This reminded one of another somewhat similar remark, dealing with another phase of this same desire—laudable to our minds—of the majority of the girls of to-day to follow a technical training for some career, even if they never need to take up the career for financial gain. An educationalist of some repute recently inspected one of the great horticultural colleges for women, accompanied by an official of the college. He praised the idea of this open-air pursuit, both from a health and from a utilitarian standpoint, and also commanded the work done from an educational point of view. Yet here again was the inevitable (and practical) "but": "But," he said, "where does it all lead ? Do the girls go out as gardeners, or manage their own estates, or teach ? What happens to the majority of your 'old girls' " ? "The majority, replied his guide, "have 'married' especially those going to the Colonies." "Then what's the use of it all ?" he said contemptuously. "They all do the same thing educated or not. I've no patience with it. Higher education of women seems to me sheer waste of money. Send your boy to the University and you make a good investment. Spend an extra thousand pounds on your girl, and what is the upshot of it all. She just marries at the first opportunity, like any unlessoned schoolgirl, and all your money is thrown away !"

A POPULAR FALLACY.

The opinions voiced by Lord Lytton, and by the nameless educational expert—inasmuch as they represent a widespread popular fallacy—are well worth pondering over seriously by every thoughtful mother. It would be well to quietly set about, in the hundreds of ways that will suggest themselves, influencing public opinion to a truer estimate of the objects for which a woman is developed; and first and foremost to train their own daughters to realise three simple facts: first, unless they develop "all" the faculties of mind and body, regardless whether marriage will follow, they will not be worthy of marriage if it does come; unless they prepare for a career, they will not be able to fill up the void in their longings—apart altogether from monetary considerations—if marriage does not come and lastly unless they prepare themselves with marketable qualifications, they will be stranded if from any reason, foreseen or unforeseen, funds fail before, during, or after married life. This raises another point in practical economies, recently raised by that able statistician, Miss B. Leigh Hutchins. She has proved by wide investigations that the average number of years during which a married woman can "expect," in the sense used by actuaries in the case of insurance, to be provided for by the earnings of her husband, are "twenty years." The enormous percentage of women who are left in late or middle life, either with a very insufficient income or with no income at all, and often with young children depending on them makes it the more imperative for girls to have what men call "a trade in their hands."

DIPSOMANIA—HOW CAUSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was much interested in your issue of the 1st instant, as it contained a very luminous article from the pen of the experienced Superintendent of the Mussoorie Sanitarium. Allow me, please, to describe the results of my investigations in that direction. Eminent authorities on medicine have come to the conclusion that a vast majority of diseases can be traced to perversions of nutrition; that all kinds of flesh-foods are frequently diseased, always uric-acid laden, and are, in consequence, to be held responsible for many ills of our half-civilised civilisation. Dr. Haig has pointed out that abstinence from all blood-stained products goes a great way towards annihilating the drink-crave. It was long believed that alcohol is a food inasmuch as it lessens tissue-change and thus curtails the waste of the body ; that it is the heat-giving beverage, but recent experiments have proved these allegations to be unfounded. Alcohol, especially when taken in a concentrated form, is absorbed by the veins of the stomach and carried directly to the liver which becomes chronically inflamed in consequence. Blood-vessels are poisoned and hence we find hard drinkers frequently affected with chronic inflammation of the coat of the vessels, with aneurisms and apoplexies ; it is also found to irritate the kidneys, thus giving birth to Bright's disease ; it finds lodgment in the hollow places in the cerebrum, and the intellectual, emotional and voluntary faculties become first incoordinated, then dull and finally completely arrested ; the muscles are first ataxic and next paralysed, so that after an unsteady, staggering gait, the erect posture is impossible, and the consequent depression of the respiratory and circulatory centres leads to stertorous breathing, circulatory failure, and even death. The bodily temperature, remarks Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce, M.A.,M.D., is, on the whole, lowered by alcohol: (1) by increased circulation through the dilated peripheral vessels ; (2) by increased perspiration ; (3) by diminished metabolism ; and (4) after large non-medicinal doses by general depression. The sense of warmth is on the contrary increased by the flushing of the skin with blood; a condition which promotes bodily heat and comfort in a warm or moderately cool atmosphere, but causes rapid refrigeration, general vital depression, and possibly death in low states of the external temperature. Parkes, after carefully weighing the evidence for and against the use of alcohol in a soldier's life, says : "To me there seems to be but one answer. If] spirits neither give strength to the body, nor sustain it against disease—are not protective against cold and wet, and aggravate rather than mitigate the effects of heat ; if their use, 'even in moderation,' increase crime, injure discipline, and impair hope and cheerfulness ; if the severest trials of war have been not merely borne, but most easily borne, without them; if there is no evidence that they are protective against malaria or other diseases—then I conceive the medical officer will not be justified in sanctioning their use under any circumstances."

The most frequent charge laid at our doors is that we eat rather too much ; emunctories, as the eliminating glands are called, are thus overworked ; the blood becomes overloaded with improper materials and is thus rendered unequal to nourish the nerve-centres, and headache, hysterical symptoms, and other manifestations of lowered nervetone soon show themselves.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA, B.A.

Kathiawar, June 5.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5 June, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10..£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 5th June 1909, by Council Bills ....£ 5,738,019
" " By Gold..............£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 6th June, 1909, to 31st March, 1910..............£10,461,981

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP" pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skins, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

BY THE WAY.

MEREDITH AS A POET.

Mr. Meredith as a novelist is far better known than Mr. Meredith as a poet. His poems, however, abound in passages of great beauty. For natural magic of expression these lines have been held by some to be among the most perfect which he ever wrote:

That was the chirp of Ariel
You heard, as overhead it flew,
The farther going more to dwell,
And wing our green to wed our blue;
But whether note of joy or knell,
Not his own Father singer knew;
Nor yet can any mortal tell,
Save only how it shivers through
The breast of us a sounded shell,
The blood of us a lighted dew.

A MAY OF NINETY YEARS AGO.

It is often said writes a Home correspondent, that the seasons are altering, and that the weather is not the same now that it used to be. But this statement will hardly bear close examination. Sir Walter Scott, writing to Morritt, of Rokeby, on May 16, 1816, says: "As for spring, it is past praying for. And now in the middle of May the snow is lying white on Arthur's Seat, and on the range of the Pentlands." That might very well have been written during this present year.

FULHAM PALACE.

Fulham Palace, the grounds of which are now being prepared for the English Church Pageant, has witnessed many a pageant and procession in bygone days. Here came Elizabeth, when Bancroft held the see; here came James I, just previous to his Coronation; here came Charles I. and Queen Henrietta, to dine with Montaigne; here came the Lord Protector, to spend a day with Colonel Harvey; and here came George III., on a kindly visit to the aged Lowth. The Palace grounds cover some thirty-seven acres, and have been famous for their beauty and scientific cultivation since the time of Bishop Grindal, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

PATRIOTIC LIBRARIANS.

Literature and the sword have frequently been allied, and the staff of the Southwark Public Libraries would seem to be anxious to maintain the tradition, for, according to the report just submitted to the Southwark Borough Council by the Chief Librarian, half of them have joined the Territoials. In common with numerous other municipal authorities, the Southwark Council some time ago expressed itself willing to grant special facilities to such of its employees as desired to join the Territorial Army, but so far the librarians have responded to the call to arms more readily than any others of the Council officials.

SUNDAY OPENING OF HOLYROOD.

The King has, it is said, sanctioned the opening of Holyrood Palace to visitors on Sundays, and arrangements are in progress for having the step carried out. As on week-days, only the historic apartments will be open for public inspection on Sundays, but the practice observed at Hampton Court will be followed—namely, that the Sunday opening will be restricted to three hours in summer and two hours in winter. The "Glasgow Herald," which makes the announcement, believes that the new arrangement will be put in force immediately after the Lord High Commissioner has vacated the Royal apartments at the Palace at the conclusion of the sittings of the General Assembly.

MORE HISTORIC CHAIRS.

The fact that the King will sit at the next levee in the Henry VII. chair will render it of interest to recall recollection to the existence of other historic chairs. The chair occupied by Charles I. at his trial in Westminster Hall is now in a cottage hospital at More-ton-in-the-Marsh, in Gloucestershire; the chair of the Chief justices of the Court of Common Pleas is in the possession of Lord Coleridge, as an heirloom in his family, having come to his father, the last Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and subsequently Chief Justice of England. The chair of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, which belongs to Viscount Masereene and Ferrard, as the descendant of Mr. Foster (Lord Muel) the last Speaker is now in the National Museum in Dublin.

ONTARIO'S CREST.

"For the greater honour and distinction" of the province, Ontario has been granted a new crest, which, in the language of heraldry, is thus described: "Upon a wreath of the Colours a bear passant, sable and the supporters on the dexter side a moose, and on the sinister side a Canadian deer, both proper," together with this motto: "Ut Incepit Fidelis Sic Permanet." This is to be borne for the province on shields, banners, flags, and otherwise according to the laws of arms.

THE DISTANCE OF THE SUN!

The minor planet Eros (discovered eleven years ago), which occasionally approaches nearer the earth than any other planetary body, provided a method of measuring the sun's distance with very great accuracy during its opposition in 1900. As far as the reductions of the many observations made that year have gone, the solar parallax seems to lie in the neighbourhood of 8·805 seconds, which represents a mean distance of the earth from the sun of 92,843,000 miles. More recently the spectroscope has been used to determine this important parallax, and the first results have now been published by the Royal Observatory at the Cape. The value thus deduced—8·800 seconds (92,896,000 miles)—is in remarkable agreement with the Eros computation, and it may now confidently be accepted that the mean distance of the sun is slightly under 93,000,000 miles.

THE CHATEAU DE LANGEAIS.

By the death of M. Jacques Siegfried, the Institut de France inherits the Chateau de Langeais. Louis XI. had it built in 1460 for Francois d'Orleans, and it was there that the marriage took place between Charles VIII. and Anne of Brittany, who brought her province as a dower to the crown of France. The Duc de Luynes bought it in 1765, and, as he did not emigrate, was able to retain it through the Revolution. The castle is a place of great strength, the walls being in places as much as 12ft. thick, and its late owner had it completely furnished in fifteenth century style, with Gothic beds, and chairs like Gothic thrones.

PICTURES AS INVESTMENTS.

That the judicious buying of pictures may prove an admirable way of investing spare money has been once again demonstrated by the sale of the late Mr. Justice Day's collection, at Christie's, where canvases were sold for ten, fifteen, and even more times as much as the judge paid for them. The judge seems, indeed, to have been even more fortunate in his art purchases than the late Mr. E. M. Denny, whose collection of pictures realized nearly £29,000 at Christie's a few years ago. At this sale two landscapes by Nasmyth, bought by Mr. Denny for £480, fetched 1,580gs.; a Reynolds, for which he paid £705 10s. (it had cost 20gs. originally), brought 2,500gs.; and the profit on a Gainsborough was 3,000gs.

"FOOTBALL WASTE."

Sir William Arrol, the well-known contractor, has been denouncing "football waste" at Home: He had (he said) taken the trouble to make up a return of what was spent at football matches and he found that £10,000 was spent every Saturday afternoon. It was a gross waste of money that men should go and stand and look at twenty-two men kicking a piece of leather about. Well, there is something in this, but it has also to be remembered there are even worse ways of spending a Saturday afternoon than looking at a football match.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE GERMAN TRANSPORT EXPERIMENT.

Some additional and not unimportant circumstances have transpired in connection with the case of the short service seaman who was recently under arrest in the "Majestic" as being the author of a letter of a somewhat suspicious character. Since his "discharge to the short" it has been found that he has a brother in the German merchant service, and the whole of the trouble arose out of correspondence which passed between them, the letters received bearing the Hamburg post mark, which aroused suspicion. The crowning feature of interest in the case is that the brother referred to is—or was—serving in one of the German ships which recently arrived in the Humber by way of "rehearsing" the procedure of transporting and landing an armed force. The letters, which, as requested, were destroyed immediately after their receipt, described the daring experiment carried out by the German War Department—which when questioned on the subject Mr. McKenna declared he had no knowledge of—and gave, in effect, the terms of the signal made to Lloyd's station. The short service seaman indignantly repudiates the suggestion that there was anything suspicious in the letter which was intended for his brother the reference to "papers" being newspapers which were asked for. One point, however, now clearly established is that the Humber expreiment did actually take place without the fact being brought to the notice of the Admiralty until some time afterwards. How long will it now take the Admiralty to learn, officially, that within the past week or so British warships have come across a German trawler in the North Sea fitted with wireless telegraphy?

CADET SHIP'S "INDEPENDENT CRUISE."

A departure has been inaugurated in connection with the seagoing training of naval cadets by the "Cornwall" having been allowed to go on an "independent cruise," instead of carrying out an itinerary programme. No reason is assigned for this change, and all that is known with any degree of certainty is that the cruise will be of six months' duration and will be spent for the most part in Northern European waters. A feasible explanation fos thus breaking away from the Southern cruises of the cadet training ships is that the Admiralty have adopted the change as an experiment, in order to ascertain if a visit to Northern waters is conducive to better results from an educational standpoint than those hitherto attained. On more than one occasion of late studies have been interrupted by epidemics of illness, and the examination results have suffered accordingly.

THE COMING NAVAL AIRSHIPS.

The senior service is still on the tiptoe of expectation in regard to what steps will be immediately taken to give the Navy a service of airships, and an establishment where they can be built and repaired. At first there was an idea that it would be an advantage to blend the airship and submarine branches under one set of specialised officers and men; but this view has been generally abandoned, as it is recognised that, like gunnery and torpedo, which have grown too large for one person to be a first-class expert in both subjects, the airship and submarine men should specialise in their own schools. There is no lack of volunteers either on the quarter-deck or lower deck to take up aerial navigation, and all that pertains to the equipment and management of the clippers of the clouds; but there is a vast field of experimental work to be covered before a large corps of naval aeronauts will be needed. There is, nevertheless, quite a feverish anxiety among some of those young officers who have distinguished themselves in passing through their courses of instruction while qualifying for lieutenant rank to be connected with this new speciality of the Navy, and their Lordships' difficulty will rather be one of rejection than selection. To be associated with naval aeronautics from the first is fairly sure to be a royal road to promotion and this incentive will create all the zeal and enterprise required in this new department of naval needs. At present the locale of an aeronautical school for the Navy does not appear to have been selected; or if selected it is not generally known, That it will be near the coast is taken for granted, while the spot will doubtless be as isolated as possible, and may be situated in Scotland or Ireland to obtain the necessary detechment from prying eyes.

THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.

The King's gracious message to the troops of the Aldershot command has gratified the whole Army. His Majesty commanded the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief to express to the troops his satisfaction that their training is progressing on sound lines, and that all ranks are zealously working towards war efficiency. His Majesty was also much struck with the physical fitness of the men, and expressed his pleasure at the state of the Connaught Hospital, and of the various services brought to notice. He further expressed his interest in the formation of the Cavalry Club, and recognised it as an important addition to the comfort and happiness of the soldier. His Majesty was received at Farnborough Station by Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien and the staff of the Aldershot Command. The operations took place round the Chobham Ridges, and Major-Generals Grierson and Stephenson were once more opposed. The hostile forces faced north and south on this occasion, and the feature of a chance encounter was introduced, the troops representing the advanced guards of two armies. Weight of numbers told in favour of General Grierson, but General Stephenson handling of the troops was excellent. Having witnessed the manoeuvres, the King lunched with Sir Horace and Lady Smith-Dorrien at Government House, after which his Majesty visited Salamanca Barracks and also inspected the new Cavalry Club, subsequently witnessing a squadron of 16th Lancers swimming horses across the swimming pond. Connaught Hospital was also visited, and the new dirigible balloon on Farnborough Common inspected. His Majesty took tea at the officers' club house before returning to London.

THE POMPOM AS RANGE FINDER.

Memories of South African warfare were revived laft week in the Long Valley when a pompom was brought out of store, where for the last two years this once famous weapon has been languishing, in order, as it was stated, to test its powers to assist infantry, first to find the range and secondly to show the target. For the purpose of the experiment some splinter proof trenches were prepared and occupied by men who fired blank at intervals, while puffs, presumably representing bursting shrapnel, gave an idea of their position, which could only be ascertained with the greatest difficulty and through glasses, by the attackers. The latter consisted of a double company of the Gordon Highlanders, who fired from three successive positions, commencing at a range judged by the range-finder to be about, 1,900yds. Close behind the trenches were screens on which hits could be recorded, but result of the attack is understood to have been two ricochets. The Highlanders then retired to their first position and repeated their performance, but on this occasion they were given the assistance of a pompom which had taken up its post on Miles Hill, some hundreds of yards to a flank and in rear of the infantry, with whom it was connected by means of a field telephone. The pompom, whose detachment had a good view of the target from the hill, found the range and telephoned it to the troops, who used it after deducting the necessary displacement difference, and during the firing at the three positions the target was continuously shown to the infantry by means of shells kept bursting over it. At the end of the practice when the screens were examined the result was certainly very striking, as, instead of the two ricochets, there were the best part of 300 bits.

RE-INTRODUCTION IMPROBABLE.

It would, however, be wrong, we think, to assume that an argument has been found for the reintroduction of a weapon which, after exhaustive trial, has been found to have outlived its usefulness. The result clearly showed the assistance bursting shell can be to infantry, but these need not necessarily be fired by a pompom. An 18 pr. q. f. gun could have done the same. Certainly the cost of its ammunition is out of all proportion to that of the pompom, but, on the other hand, the taking of the latter into the field involves an extra establishment of men, horses, and carriages, more than making up the difference. The pompom, too, can hardly do this particular work without exposing itself, and at once drawing the fire of guns who should very soon silence it. Moreover, if taken into the field merely as a range finder and target indicator, its function as such would hardly justify its existence, and it is to be feared that its original sphere of usefulness as a nerve destroyer is apt to wear off with closer acquaintance. All things considered, the Aldershot experiments can hardly be taken as heralding its reintroduction into the Service.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.
FIRST INTRODUCED 1873.

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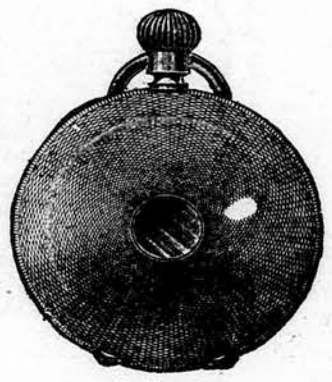

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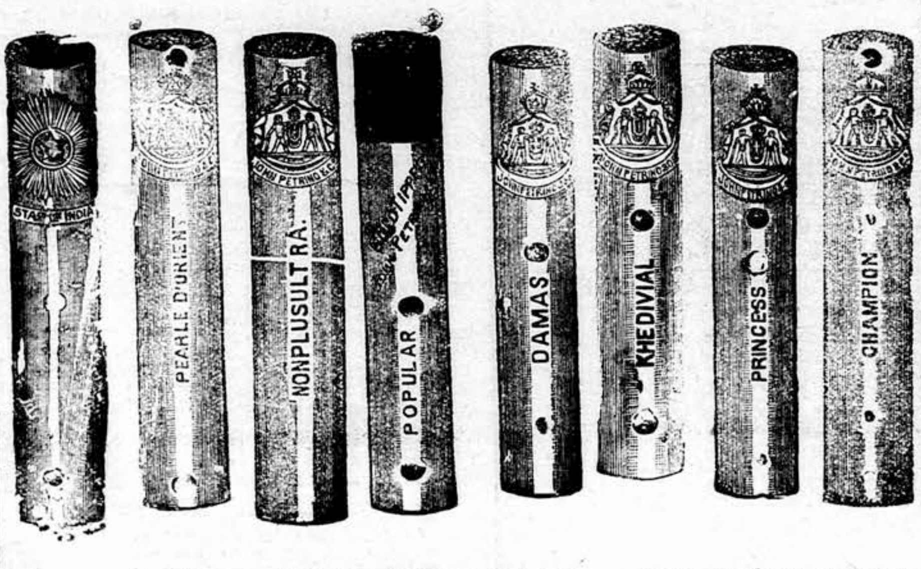

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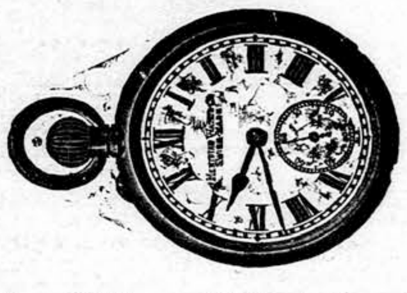

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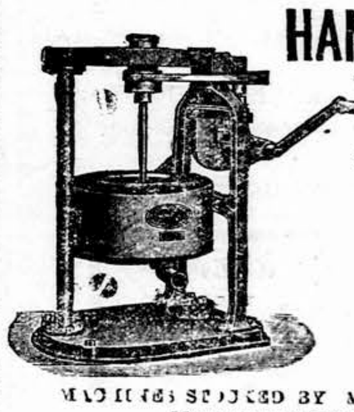

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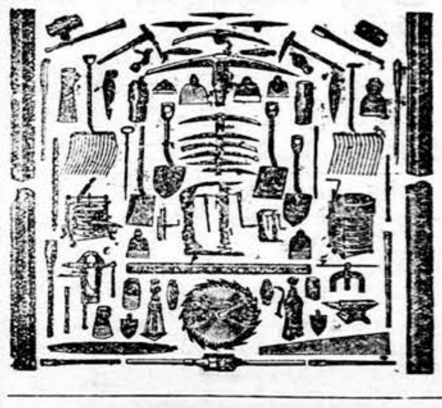

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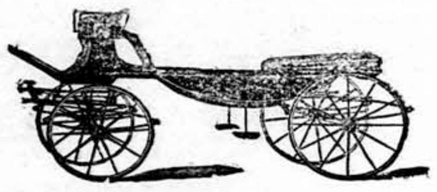

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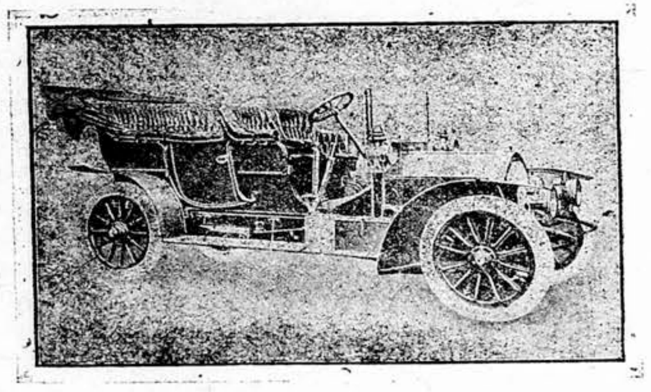

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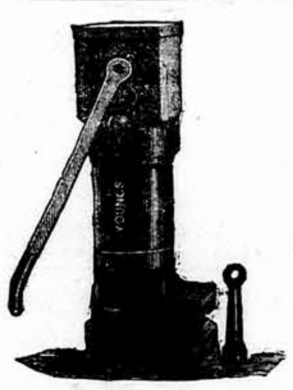

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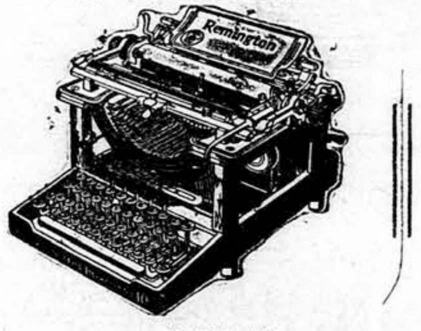

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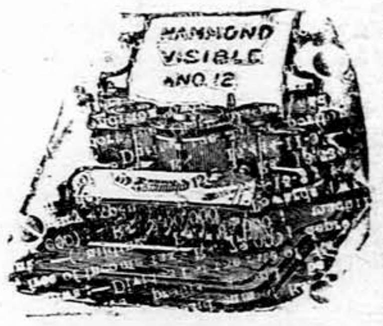

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